

Bridge House War Crimes Trial Opens Prosecutor Describes Beatings & Tortures

KEMPEITAI GENERAL AND SERGEANT IN COURT THIS MORNING

General Kinoshita Eiichi and Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo of the former Imperial Japanese Army attached to the Shanghai Kempeitai, were arraigned before a War Crimes Court at Lyemun this morning on charges of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war. Kinoshita faces three charges and Yoshida one.

The Prosecuting Officer, Major Peter Clague, in his opening address, described how one man, William Hutton, was tortured, beaten, bound with ropes for five days, until he went mad, cut his own flesh and eventually died in hospital a few hours after his admission.

The Court comprises Lt-Col L. A. Massie, Royal Scottish Fusiliers (President), Maj. B. M. Craig, Buffs, and Capt H. M. McLeod-Martin, Middlesex (Members). The Prosecutor is Maj. Peter Clague, RA (Deputy Assistant Director of Army Legal Services, GHQ, FARELF). The accused are defended by Mr Kakehi Masao (Japanese lawyer), with Capt W. R. L. Herries, Royal Sussex Regt., as Advisory Officer to the Defence.

THE CHARGES

The accused Lieutenant-General Kinoshita Eiichi and Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo both of the Imperial Japanese Army attached to the Shanghai Kempeitai are charged with committing a war crime in that they at Shanghai between August 1943 and 31st August 1943 the accused Kinoshita Eiichi then Major General Commanding the Shanghai District Kempeitai, and the accused Yoshida Bunzo then a Corporal in the Foreign Section of the Special Branch at the Headquarters of the Western Branch of the Shanghai Kempeitai on Jessfield Road, were, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Shanghai and in particular of John Martin Watson, William Hutton and Hans Rechlin, causing them physical suffering and resulting in the death of the said William Hutton.

Two other charges are made against General Kinoshita. They are that at Shanghai in or about the month of November 1942, he was, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of a Chinese male, Vong, a civilian resident of Shanghai which ill-treatment resulted in the death of Vong aforesaid.

And at Shanghai between the 8th August 1942 and the 29th November 1942 as head of the Shanghai Kempeitai, and as such responsible for the control of Kempeitai personnel and the management of places of detention at

Shanghai was in violation of the laws and usages of war concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Shanghai and in particular of the Reverend W. H. Hudson, Henry Forsythe Pringle, Edwin Arthur Thompson, Kenneth William Johnston, James Robert Canning, William Slade Bungey, Arthur Vincent Roovey Dean, C. D. Komarek, Patrick Samuel Gibbons, Alexander Haindrava, Morris Joseph Soulewick, Evans Daw, Boris S. Frank, and Boris Topas detained in the cells of the Headquarters of the Shanghai Kempeitai at The Bridge House and of Eric Davies, J. A. Cook, B. P. Young detained in the cells of the Union Jack Club on Myburgh Road a section of the Western Branch of the Shanghai Kempeitai, causing them all physical suffering.

PROSECUTION CASE

Addressing the Court, Major Clague said: Mr President and Members of this Honourable Military Court, the accused persons, who you see before you, are charged in connection with events which occurred in the town of Shanghai between the 8th of August 1942 and the 29th of November 1942, when they were both members of the Imperial Japanese Army.

In order that this Court shall have a clear appreciation of the background to the incidents set out in the charges which are laid against these two Japanese accused persons, I will describe the positions held by them in their official capacities as

members of the Imperial Japanese Army at the relevant period.

In March 1942 the accused Lieutenant-General Kinoshita Eiichi was appointed Officer in charge of General Affairs at Gendarmerie Headquarters in Peking. On or about August 8th 1942 General Kinoshita was posted to Shanghai, with the rank of Major-General, and he was posted as Chief of the Shanghai Kempeitai. In this appointment he relieved General Nomri. Kinoshita held this position as Chief of the Shanghai Kempeitai, which was a branch of the Japanese forces comprising elements of the Intelligence Services of the Imperial Japanese Army, until 29th of November 1944. His duties include the overall supervision of the Training, discipline, and control of Kempeitai personnel in Shanghai as well as control of places of detention.

Kinoshita held this appointment, and with it the responsibilities of the appointment, throughout the whole of the relevant period. Under Kinoshita's command came various units and sub-units of the Kempeitai, including a Kempeitai unit at 94 Jessfield Road Shanghai, a Headquarters Unit at Bridge House, where he had his own office, and a unit at the Union Jack Club on Myburgh Road.

SURPRISE INSPECTIONS.

As the Chief of the Shanghai Kempeitai he was responsible for the activities of the Units and personnel under his command. In a sworn statement Kinoshita has stated that he made inspections of all his Units regularly; he gave lectures to his subordinates regularly, and attended regular conferences of the Officers Commanding the various branches and sub-sections. Kinoshita stated that he also made surprise inspections of all branches, cells, and visited interrogation of persons detained for questioning.

The Accused Yoshida Bunzo was a Corporal in the Foreign Section of the Special Branch of the Headquarters of the Western Branch of the Shanghai Kempeitai on Jessfield Road. He was later promoted to Sergeant.

In October 1942 the Shanghai Kempeitai began to make systematic arrests of civilian residents, selecting many of them among members of the British community, the majority of whom held, before the war, official or business positions of importance.

No definite charges were preferred against them, with a very few exceptions, and their interrogation revealed that the chief reason for their arrest was that their duties discharged in the course of their official or business capacity, had involved opposition, in some form or another, to Japanese activities before the 8th of December, 1941, which was formulated by the Japanese as "espionage". The Prosecution will prove that in many cases the Kempeitai possessed no material evidence on which to send suspects to the Japanese Judicial Department for trial, and that the Kempeitai officials were principally concerned in obtaining "confessions".

FIRST CHARGE

The first Charge lies against both these accused. It states that between about the 1st of July 1943 and the 31st of August 1943 these two men were concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Shanghai and in particular of John Martin Watson, William Hutton and Hans Rechlin, causing them physical suffering and resulting in the death of the said William Hutton.

(Continued on Page 5)

Red Troops On Move

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The American official German-language newspaper, Die Neue Zeitung, declared today that large forces of Soviet troops, armoured cars and heavy artillery were moving along the Allied corridors and trails of armoured cars and lorries have been seen, which end suddenly in forests and fields.

It is said: "Some 150 anti-aircraft guns have been placed along the Allied corridors and trails of armoured cars and lorries have been seen, which end suddenly in forests and fields."

"It is assumed that the Soviets are going to repair underground installations of the former German Wehrmacht."

"The armoured units being moved in are estimated to number 400 heavy tanks and several batteries of long-range guns."—Reuters.

N. Atlantic Defence Pact

Agreement Reached In Principle

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Five Western Union nations today announced, "complete agreement" in principle in signing a North Atlantic defence pact with Canada and the United States and on the "next steps to be taken."

A communique signed by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, giving the results of the two days of secret Western Union talks, said: "The Foreign Ministers reached 'complete agreement on the principle of a defence pact for the North Atlantic'—a pact that has been under study for months."

Officials said the Western Union conversations on the treaty were preliminary but they declined to elaborate on what steps would follow or when. American military aid will be involved too.

It was known, however, that the United States is not planning to act, on such a North Atlantic treaty until after the Presidential elections. The pact as now being discussed would call for the United States and Canada to hold urgent consultations with the Western Union in case any of the five powers is involved in war.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION

The United States would not make a flat commitment to go to war if the Western Union is attacked. Only the Congress can declare war.

The Foreign Ministers, officials said, agreed that the North Atlantic pact can be concluded and probably will be. The Foreign Ministers also decided to set up a Five Power Council to plan possible first steps toward a European Federation; 2. rejected the French proposal for an immediate preparatory conference to plan a European Assembly; 3. formally approved the creation of a five-power military command under the chairmanship of Viscount Lord Montgomery; 4. decided to create a committee of experts "to study financial and economic questions raised by the organisation of defence of Western Europe"; 5. fully exchanged views "on various international problems" including Germany, Palestine and Italian colonies.

The whole programme is aimed at placing the five Western Union nations together militarily and economically so the United States and Canada could sign a North Atlantic defence pact confident that it would stick.

The French proposal for immediate steps toward a European Federation was killed by Mr Ernest Bevin, who favoured a "go slow" approach to this problem.—United Press.

15 Sailors Drowned

Copenhagen, Oct. 26.—Fifteen seamen were drowned when the 302-ton Danian vessel, Carl, was wrecked last night off the Finnish coast. An earlier announcement had given the number of missing men at 10. Only one man was saved.

Tanks And Artillery In Action Against French Coalfields Strikers

Paris, Oct. 26.—Troops and police were reported tonight to have hurled tanks and artillery against striking miners' barricades at the Rochelle coal pit, outside Ales, Southern France, in a battle of guns and grenades in which one worker was killed. According to the Ministry of the Interior, several persons on both sides were wounded while 400 people, including many foreigners, had been arrested.

Dockers at Marseilles, 80 miles to the south—the second greatest city of France—came out immediately they heard of the clash and assembled in a nearby open space, where they stopped trolley bus services.

Tramway and bus drivers also struck and metal workers downed tools in factories near the port, though the city was said to be calm.

The Ministry of the Interior said tonight that the troops had cleared all four pits and the power station at Rochelle.

The newspaper, Le Monde, said a tank firing a 25-millimetre gun forced a breach in a barricade raised by the strikers and then plunged through under a shower of bricks and iron bolts flung by the miners.

A Ministry spokesman said two soldiers were seriously injured, one by bullets and one by a small mine.

The correspondent of Le Monde said the overwhelming superiority of the troops forced the strikers to abandon their strongholds. He described the troops formations as consisting of "tanks, sappers, artillery, infantry, Republican guards and Mobile Guards."

NEWS BLACKOUT

The French press agency said that four strikers and four police or troops were wounded. The local authorities at Ales have imposed a news blackout, preventing complete details being gathered in Paris.

The shooting broke out when French troops, clearing strikers from the Rochelle pit in the southern French Department of Gard, sought to force a number of barricades which had been put up by the strikers on the national highway. The French press agency reported here today quoting "official sources."

The strikers, it was alleged, threw grenades at the occupying troops and exploded several mines near the pit. One regular Army officer was wounded in the shooting and several workers were hit. One of them was in a serious condition, the agency added.

A spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior confirmed the French news agency's report and added that many strikers carrying arms had been arrested after the clash.

DOCKERS STOP WORK

Marseilles dockers stopped work immediately they learned the news through the afternoon papers of the clash between the troops and strikers trolley bus services.

The French news agency reported one death and four wounded among the strikers at Ales and four injured among the troops and police. The Ministry of the Interior would neither confirm nor deny the report that a demonstrator had died.

It was reported that while the coalfield battle raged, workers in Ales tried to seize the gendarmes' barracks, the post office and the subprefecture.

All factories and shops were shut. The Ministry of the Interior said order was restored there by noon and added that many arrested strikers carried arms.

The Ministry stated that the Ales demonstrators were quickly dispersed by troops which had been kept in reserve.

This afternoon, security guards and gendarmes were patrolling the Gard Valley mining region—the present storm-centre of the 23-day-old country-wide coal strike.

The Ministry of the Interior spokesman also said that the return movement was gaining strength in the Lorraine coalfield. Elsewhere, the situation was unchanged.

SAFETY MEN OPERATE

Safety men began work today in the pits in the Douai-Valenciennes coalfield of Northern France, which was cleared of striking workers yesterday by large numbers of troops and police.

The situation remained unchanged in the Blanzay Basin and at the Montcau-Les Milles in the Upper Loire region, where five pits out of 15 were reopened by the Government.

For the past 48 hours, troops and strikers have not shifted their positions.

The French press agency reported that at a pit near Valenciennes, 12 members of a strike picket were foreigners whose identity papers were not in order and they were arrested.

The Paris L'Intransigeant correspondent reported that journalists covering the Ales incidents were kept some distance away from the fighting but were able to see the tanks crashing through the barrier.

The Secretary-General of the Miners' Federation for the Gard

FATAL LEAP FROM WINDOW

Piccadilly Circus Drama

London, Oct. 26.—A man, said to be Will E. Rose of Cleveland, Ohio, today fell or jumped from a building into the midst of hundreds of late afternoon shoppers in crowded Piccadilly Circus.

Although Scotland Yard has not completed identification of the victim, it was said to be Will Rose of Cleveland.

The body landed on the pavement outside the Piccadilly offices of Cable and Wireless. An office employee said the victim was "badly bashed up and 'roughly' dressed."

He added that the man narrowly missed a woman on the crowded thoroughfare.

"She was very calm about it," he said. "She immediately took off her mackintosh to cover the body and walked into our office to phone the police."

FROM FOURTH FLOOR

It was reported that the man jumped from the fourth floor of the Piccadilly Hotel, but hotel officials refused to supply any information.

An eye-witness said he thought the victim was a workman because his body was so roughly clothed. He noted, however, that the man wore bedroom slippers.

He said the police arrived within five minutes and took the body away. It was the second spectacular death plunge in Britain within 24 hours.

Yesterday a 20-year-old English (Irish) jumped from the 271-foot tower of Lincoln Cathedral after balancing there precariously for an hour while police and church officials tried to stop her. Today's papers headlined the story and printed a picture of the girl—Beryl Constance Collingham—standing on the tower.—United Press.



LONDON DRY -
WHITE SATIN-OLD TOM

THREE FAMOUS GINS

BY

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO. LTD. LONDON.

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EDITORIAL

A Compromise Rejected

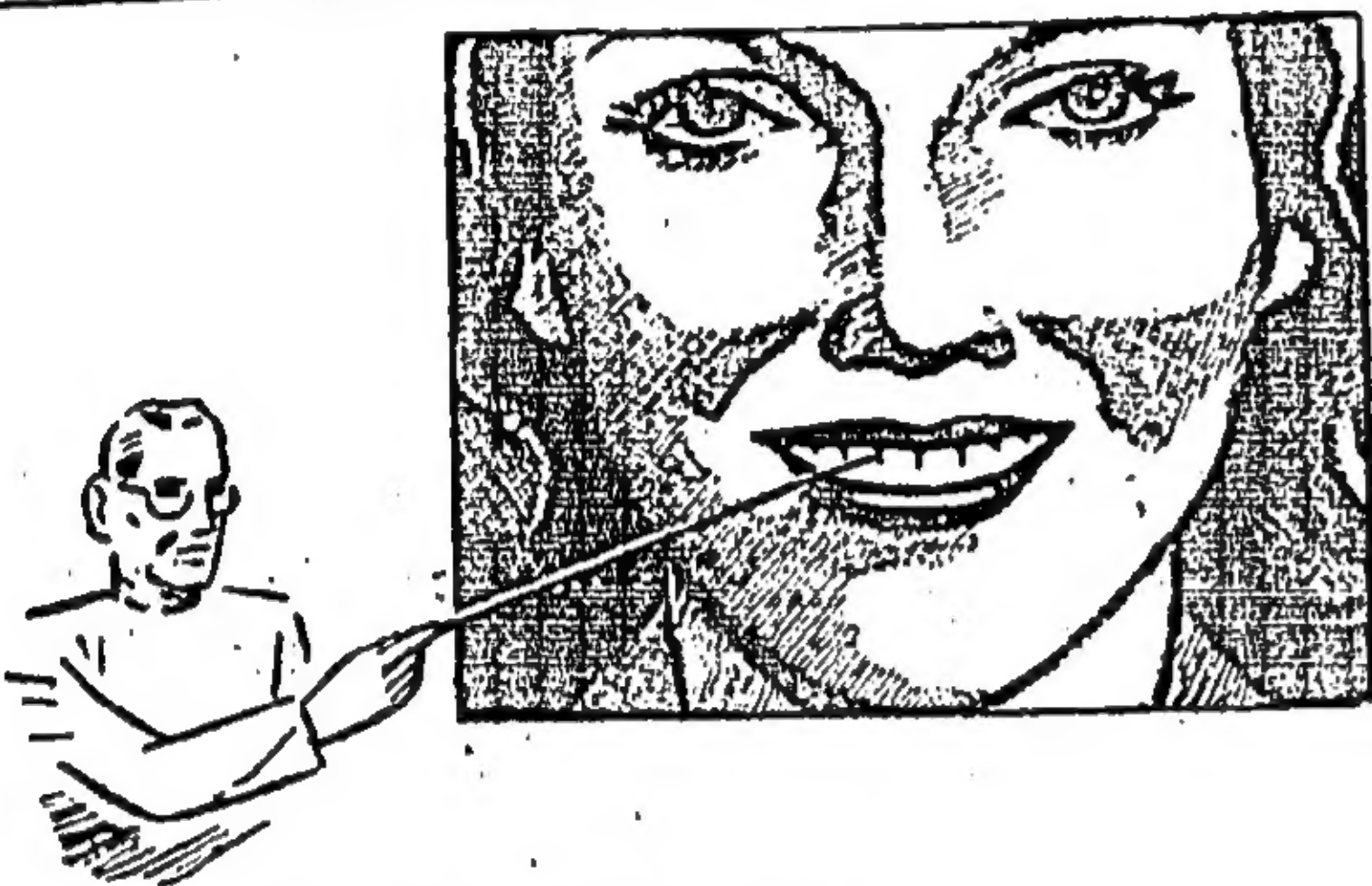
CONCILIATION and compromise have failed again and the Russian veto of the Security Council resolution on the Berlin crisis gives to the world a sickening blow to its confidence in the ability of nations. The Kremlin must take the responsibility and blame for the failure of the United Nations negotiations to bring about concord on the Berlin issue; the so-called neutral nations have been affronted by the refusal of Mr Vyshinsky to accept their resolution (substantially modified from that which the Western Powers intended to go before the Security Council), and the possibilities of a settlement of the Berlin problem must now be recognised as being exceedingly slim. The Soviets have displayed some typically skilful diplomatic manoeuvring, but also, as is too often the case, its intention has been negative. Invariably the Russian tactics manage to keep the world on tenterhooks, only to emerge finally as studied deception. The Kremlin, through Vyshinsky, has spent a lot of time flitting with Dr J. B. Brumaglin's compromise resolution, but in the last resort could advance no nearer to its acceptance than by weakly suggesting that the Berlin blockade be lifted "step by step."

Neither Stalin nor Vyshinsky could seriously entertain the idea that a "compromise" of that nature would decide the "Neutrals" or the Western Powers, and when this is appreciated, Russia's next logical step had to be employment of the veto in the Security Council. Despite this calculated refusal of a solution that is wholly fair to both sides, the United States

is reported to have left the door open for further negotiations, this time outside of UN, but while the gesture is recognised as being statesmanlike and fully in keeping with the eminently correct approach, which the Western Powers have consistently maintained on the Berlin dispute, the onlookers are being forced to the conclusion that Russia has no intention of removing the blockade and helping to restore the status quo, either by direct negotiations or through third party mediation. And what if the Western Powers take a "violation of peace" indictment against Russia to the General Assembly of the United Nations? In the light of the Soviets' disregard of the Security Council's compromise the Assembly would almost certainly adopt the resolution, but presumably the Russians would continue to stand pat, knowing full well that, short of force, little could be done to persuade them from their intransigence. In the long run the world may be forced to consider whether the Berlin dispute is sufficiently important an issue to apply military sanctions, for the existing situation cannot continue indefinitely. Nor can the door of conciliation and compromise continually be left open by one side only to be slammed shut by the other. The Berlin dispute has already passed through a number of crises, but it would seem that the real showdown still lies ahead. And if Russia insists upon creating a position where diplomacy and statesmanship are rendered impotent, it will be responsible to the world for an appalling disaster. Russia, and Russia alone, can make this avoidable.

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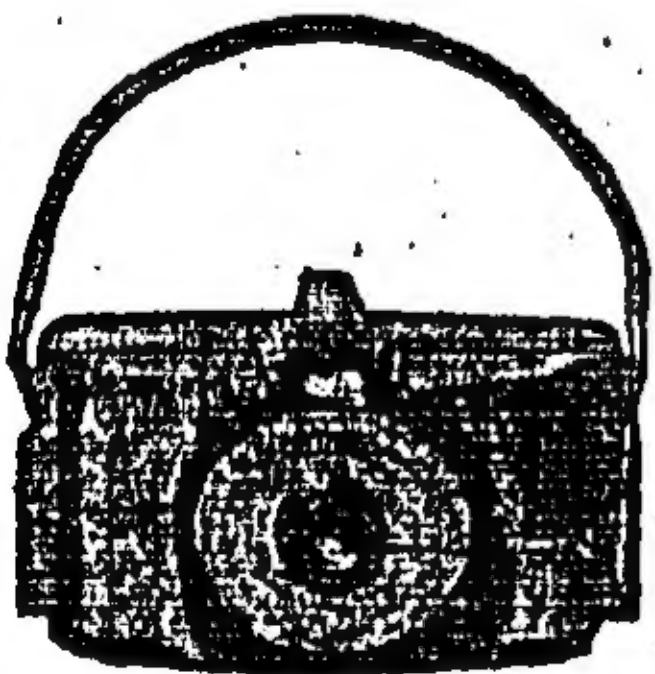
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WOMANSENSE

The Kitchen Front:

Here's An Unusual
Omelette By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

THE Quebec countryside reminded the Chef of days spent in Normandy. Apples ripening. Farmers digging potatoes. Quacking ducks. Clucking hens. Horse drawn carts and wagons gathering in the harvest.

"Last night, I was a guest in the little inn at St. Wenceslas," he said. "I always thought that Wenceslas was just the title of a Christmas carol," I observed.

'Brunch'

"Ah, but it is also the name of this quaint French Canadian village," explained the Chef. "But let me tell you about the breakfast I had. It was really what you call 'brunch'. First, a big piece of native melon, much like the celebrated Rockford melon of the States. Then a very fine omelette in the French style, with fried diced potatoes. There was a big loaf of fresh French bread on the table with butter made in the locality. And there was excellent home-made strawberry jam and plenty of coffee with cream."

"A very substantial breakfast; but what was so different about it?" I asked.

Substantial Enough

"The omelette," explained the Chef. "It was made with fried salt pork and it tasted exceptionally good. It is really substantial enough for the main dish at a family dinner. I have the directions."

"Then let's use it for the main dish in our menu," I suggested, "and put the recipe in the column."

"I have also discovered that another favourite omelette I serve here" is the omelette lyonnaise, which, as you know Madame, means the presence of onions. In this case, the plain French omelette is made with thin cream instead of milk or water; this keeps it tender. It is filled with shredded onions fried in butter or salt pork fat, but not burned, ah no! The wife of the inn

keeper is a good cook. This is a great pork raising section," he continued, "that's one reason why they use so much salt pork."

Cooked Crisp

"When it's cooked crisp, salt pork can often be used instead of bacon," I said, "and it's much less expensive. It should always be seared with boiling water before frying. It's good on top of toast covered with cream sauce; wonderfoul to serve with griddle cakes or on a big dish of scalloped corned beef and green beans or corn. And of course all kinds of dry beans are much more appetizing when cooked with salt pork."

"Especially the famous baked beans of Boston," chuckled the Chef. "I have also discovered a very good salt pork and potato stew," he went on. "It is excellent to use when the food budget is low. When this stew is properly seasoned with the fine herbs, it is very tasty. I hope the homemakers in the States will learn to use more of the herbs. They make all the difference in the world between a flat dish and a tasty dish. I notice that every farmer's wife in this section has her herb garden—the savoury, the thyme, the sage, the basil, the mint, the parsley. Already they have gathered and dried their herbs for next winter, when bitter cold will make the hot soups and ragouts seasoned with herbs very welcome."

Dinner

Red Bean Soup Bread
Salt Pork Omelette
Parslled Potatoes
Corn-on-the-Cob
Cucumbers in Vinegar
Hot or Iced Coffee or Tea
Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Red Bean Soup Quebec

Wash 1 lb. dry red beans; add 2 qts. boiling water, cover and let stand 1 hr. Meanwhile, dice and fry 1 small slice salt pork till yellowed. Add 2 tbsp. chopped onion, 2 tsp. salt, the beans and the soaking li-

For Your Beret And Sweater



By ALICE ALDEN

CHARM PINS, delightful miniatures, as gay and sparkling as their jewelled touches, are just right for the young girl. They are fine for the person who craves a bit of costume jewellery but rightly doesn't go for those striking pieces that have their place in a more

elaborate setting. Trifari does some little charms and suggests that they be grouped in twos, threes or fours on sweater, suit lapel or beret. They are nice on a dress bodice too and devastating when worn on a velvet neckband.

Music Tried On Mental Cases

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The state mental hospital in NY has started a full-time musical programme for its 3,000 patients, on the theory that it's good for people to get together and sing.

A full-time instructor has been hired to conduct group singing and develop individual talent among the patients. Glee clubs and choruses will be organised to provide entertainment "whenever a group meets," said Dr. Hugh S. Gregory, hospital director.

The stimulation of song and

quid. Cover and simmer until the beans are tender, about 2 hrs. Remove 1 c. of the beans to use as a garnish. Rub the remaining beans and liquid through a sieve. Add 1 pt. rich milk. Bring to a boil. Then stir in 2 tbsp. flour stirred smooth in 2 tbsp. milk. When boiling, add the reserved beans and serve.

Salt Pork Omelette

Put ¼ lb. fat salt pork in a saucepan; cover with cold water and bring to boiling point. Drain, dry, and slice thin with a very sharp knife. Place in a hot skillet and slowly fry until lightly browned. Beat 6 eggs until well mixed and frothy. Add 4 tbsp. rich milk, ¼ tsp. pepper, and 2 tbsp. minced chives or shallots if in season. Pour over the fried pork, and slow-cook. When firm on the bottom, lift up the edges with a fork to let any uncooked egg come in contact with the pan. Serve very hot.

Oven Fried Potatoes

Cut enough cooked white potatoes in bite-sized pieces to make 5 c. Mix in ½ c. cooking oil or melted lard. Add salt and pepper. Place in a pan and fry in the oven until browned. Turn once.

Salt Pork and Potato Stew

Cut the rind from ¼ lb. salt pork. Dice the pork. Place in a heavy kettle with 1 c. sliced onions and fry till yellowed. Add 8 sliced, raw medium sized potatoes, 6 c. boiling water, 1 tsp. salt, and ¼ tsp. pepper. Cover and slow-boil 30 min. topped with crotons.

Trick Of The Chef

Crisp-fry small cubes of salt pork. Add a little vinegar and pepper and stir into cooked spinach.

SAUCE TO
PEP UP THE
APPETITE

By ALICE DENHOFF

Tasty sauce pep up your appetite. Here are two which are real appetizers.

For Fish Pickle Asparagus Sauce is prepared to add interest. To serve 6, combine a 10½ oz. can condensed asparagus soup, 1/3 c. milk, 3 tbsp. sweet pickle relish and ¼ tsp. Worcestershire, mixing well. Heat over a low flame, stirring frequently, until almost hot. Dice 2 hard-cooked eggs and add to mixture; continue heating. Yield: 2 c. sauce.

Pickles and tomato soup get together for a sauce that is a fine mix-up for meat, fish or egg cutlets or croquettes, a good idea for left-overs. Combine, mixing well, 10-oz. can condensed tomato soup, 3 tbsp. sweet pickle relish, 2 whole cloves, ½ bay leaf, ¼ tsp. Worcestershire sauce and 1 tsp. prepared mustard. Heat over low flame, stirring frequently, until hot. Yield: 1½ c. sauce, or 4 servings.

Sauce For Meat

For still another new and delicious sauce, good with meat, fish or egg croquettes or cutlets, melt 1 tsp. table fat in a saucepan, add 2 tbsp. diced green pepper; sauté for 5 min. Add 10½-oz. can condensed mushroom soup, 1/3 c. of milk, 3 tbsp. sweet pickle relish, mix well. Heat over low flame, stirring frequently until hot. Yield: 1½ c. sauce. With these recipes to guide you, it should be interesting and not too difficult to work out some more prepared soup and pickle sauce combinations.

Have That Refreshed Look!



You can take your Refresher Course in Beauty right in your home!

By LOIS LEEDS

YOU can take a Refresher Course for your beauty. One of the most refreshing things that you can do after a really hard day is to cleanse your scalp with a hair lotion. Use a bit of cotton and apply the lotion directly on the scalp, not on the hair. This will cool the scalp and stir up circulation.

You can refresh your skin by using a mask treatment. Cleanse your skin, then apply a mask cream. There are so many good ones at your cosmetic counters that I leave the choice to you. Rest and relax for at least fifteen minutes, then remove the mask and apply your makeup. You will be surprised at the results!

A body rub with plain table salt, followed by a brisk shower, is a sort of top note in your Refresher Course. A massage with cream cologne will leave your body fragrant and you will feel pretty, anti-look pretty.

A few tricks for extra Evening Glamour are easy to follow.

Use two shades of face powder to accent the brilliance of your skin. For instance, Cream and Palo Rachel for the Brunette. Pink and Gardenia for the Blonde. Two shades of eyeshadow, blended, add Drama. Violet and Blue, Green and Brown.

Dark Blue mascara makes a dusky "frame" for your eyes. A drop of perfume on your lips will "set" your lipstick.

And there, I think that you can now graduate from your Refresher Course in Beauty!

How A Child
Learns His
Mine & ThineBy GARRY CLEVELAND
MYERS, M.D.

YOU have read a lot of polyanthous piffle about how easy it is to teach the young child "mine and thine." It's very easy, of course, for him to learn what you wish him to have and what you don't wish him to have. But the real problem is to train him to avoid automatically and permanently what he knows you don't want him to have.

Many a mother complains that her child has learned the meaning of "NO" but doesn't respect it. He has learned just the meaning she has put into it. The youngster knows the label as mere academic information, nothing more.

Seven-month-old.

A mother says: "Our seven-month-old son is beginning to creep, pull himself up and reach for nearby objects. How can we teach him which things are his and which are ours? We do not want him and our furnishings to suffer when he first walks. I know many mothers who have stripped every room of lamps, ashtrays, etc., to avoid having them broken."

"I have been saying, 'That's Mamma's' as I take his hand away from forbidden articles and substitute his toy. Can you suggest a better plan? We don't want our home denuded, but we also don't want our child hurt."

Here is about the way I answered this mother. If you care to do right by that child practically all his waking hours, and go on with eternal patience, interception, substitution and persuasion you might, without removing a single article from a room, train that little child very well in regard to the home furnishings. In case you do pursue this way, try to avoid raising your voice as you say "No" or "Don't". Give them as mere information. You might even be able to avoid these forbidding words.

Time and Effort

I advise that you put away just a few needless alluring objects; that you let that baby more about freely for short periods daily, when you train him to avoid a few specific objects, beginning with just one (merely intercepting him regarding the object for the time). Always as he is about to touch this one object slap his bare hand or bare thigh with your bare hand, saying "no". In a quiet tone, never shouting it, never warning him or pulling him away, always letting him choose and get the immediate consequences. It is fine if he can then turn at once with pleasure to approved activity.

Shades of
Autumn

By VERA WINSTON

THE RICH SHADES of autumn, the beautiful rusks, browns, greens and purples, are well represented in the new Autumn colour card, particularly the purple tones. Deep plum coloured crepe is the fabric used for this attractive afternoon frock for the new season. It has a square neckline which is gathered onto the curved yoke. A handkerchief pleated dips into points in front and back over a slim skirt.

Rupert & Mr Punch—27



Seeing that Rupert and Algy are anxious to go back to Sailor Sam, some of the small people show them the way out. "That passage is rather steep," says Mr. Punch, "but there are steps most of the way. Toby will show you how to wriggle through the little hole at the top. I think you should just be able to manage it, though it may be a tight fit for you." Algy looks rather worried at the prospect of the path as he and Rupert saw good-bye and follow Toby.

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RED RYDER

Lightning Strikes Twice

By Fred Harman



AS THE NEWS OF THE SECOND STAGE COACH ROBBERY REACHES RED RYDER'S SUSPICIONS OF JAKE DARLE INCREASE

THOSE BANDITS WERE AFTER THE MONEY I WON AT JAKE'S PLACE!

THE THING THAT PUZZLES ME IS HOW THEY KNEW THIS TRAVELING MAN WAS GOING TO BE ON THIS PARTICULAR STAGE!

AND AT JAKE'S PLACE... MUCH OBLIGED FOR BRINGING MY SHARE OF THE LOOT, BILLY. NOW OUR NEXT JOB IS TO GET RID OF A NOSY COWBOY NAMED RED RYDER!

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



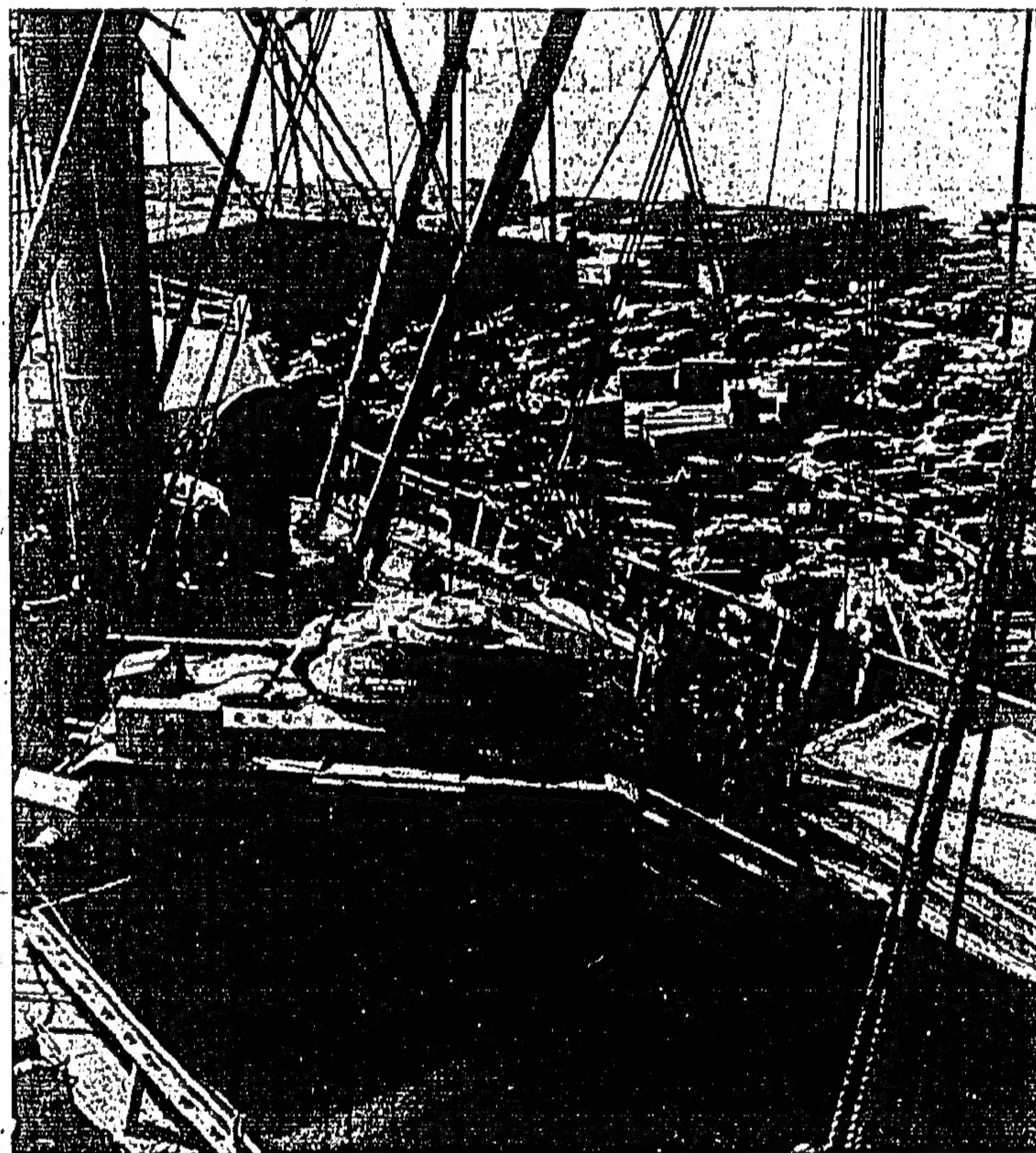
HOLLYWOOD CIRCUS—More than 2,300 film and radio stars contributed their talents to a regular circus show in Los Angeles for charity. The performance netted \$250,000 for a hospital. Here Buster (Man Friday) Keaton, left, keeps an umbrella over Gary (Robinson Crusoe) Cooper.



STILL LIFE—Middleweight champion of the world, Marcel Cerdan, seems unconcerned at the presence of beautiful French singer, Edith Piaf. And why not? The two are side by side, but in wax, at a Paris museum.



BY COMPARISON—It takes all kinds of planes to make the aviation field what it is today, the large and the small. Paul Penrose, of North Hollywood, stands in his 500-pound 85-horsepower plane and exchanges greetings with Capt. George Benedict of Great Falls. Benedict is skipper of the B-36, the U.S. Air Force's largest bomber. The plane weighs 278,000 pounds and is powered by six 3,000-horsepower engines. The two planes landed for fuel in Cleveland.



ARMS FOR TURKEY—An M-24 tank is lowered into the hold of the Turkish freighter, Yozgat, in Brooklyn, N.Y. The equipment was bought with American dollars lent to Turkey for military aid. In the background are other tanks and trucks waiting to be loaded.



WINTER WORRIES—Using a makeshift crane, these Berliners tear out a tree stump from the ground in the Grunewald Forest. Getting out the stump is an entire day's work in the quest for fuel as winter approaches. Since coal is so scarce, the Germans seek desperately for any item usable as a source of fuel.



TERRIFIC WALLOP—Despite the fact that the brakes functioned properly, this Chicago elevated car failed to stop and crashed into the car in front. The impact resulted in injury to 32 people, two seriously. Grease on the rails was believed to be the cause of the accident. Traffic was held up for some time.

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FRATERNAL REUNION—Olaf Johnson, left, 78, takes a good look at his brothers, Nels, 79, and Gus, right, 81, after arriving in Omaha from Sweden. Nels and Gus, painters and contractors, had not seen their brother, Olaf, since they emigrated to the U.S. 56 years ago.

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WE SHALL BE SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF "DUNLOP" SPORTS TROUSERS. THESE HAVE ARRIVED ON THE P. & O. "CANTON" DON'T FORGET! AVAILABLE ON FRIDAY MORNING OF THIS WEEK.

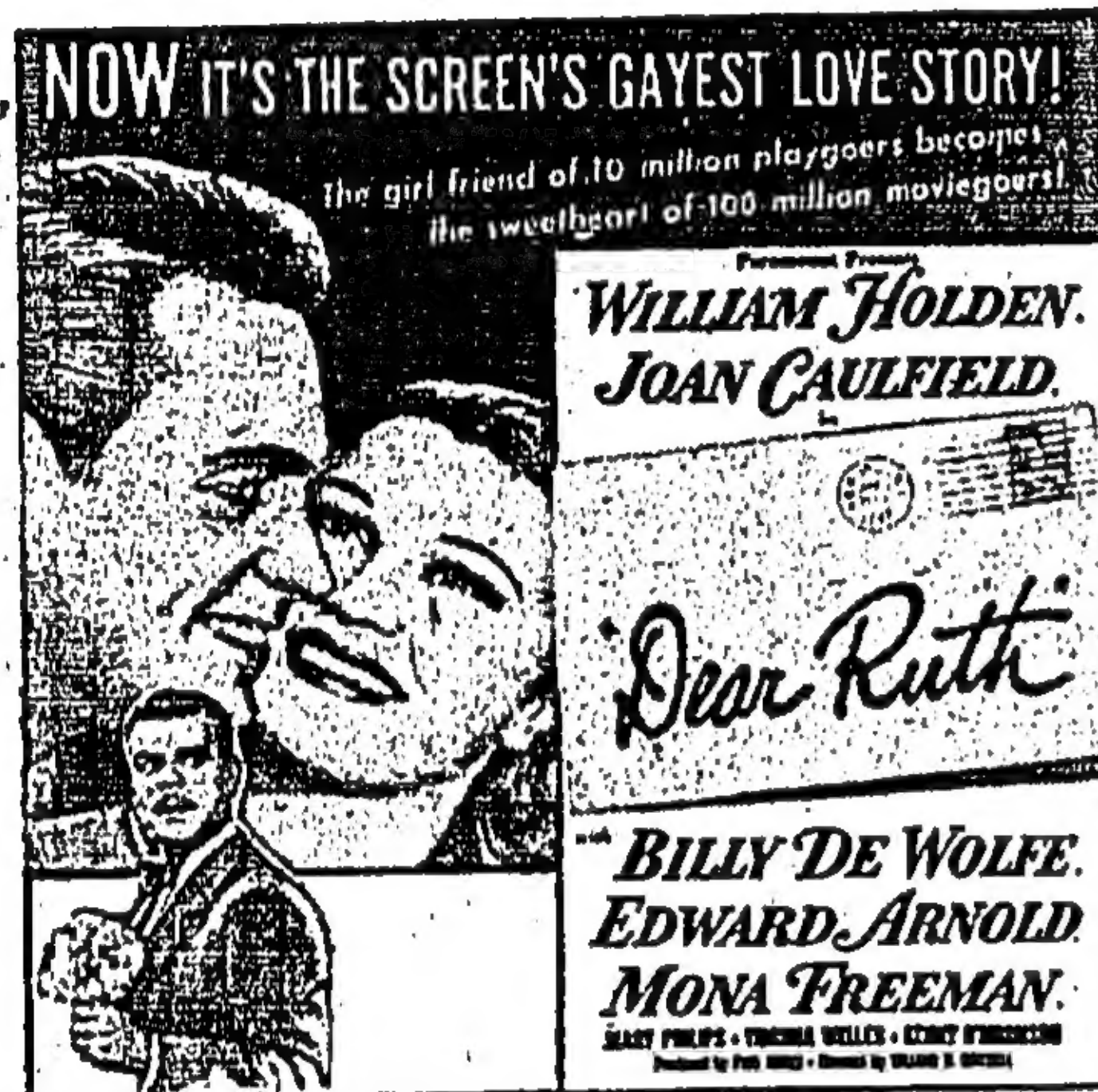
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June HAVER • Mark STELENS in
"I WONDER WHO'S KISSING HER NOW"
Color by Technicolor • A Top Musical Entertainment!



"Send up another lot of paper and rubbers—I'll get this smile somehow if I have to work all night"

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

FOLLOWING are the end-of-the-world prophecies of Old Mother Shipton (1486-1561) rewritten by Old Moore Gubbins, world-famous modern astrologer.

Horseless carriages shall fly
Over the earth and in the sky,
Faster than the speed of sound
Round the world and round and round
Till there's neither peace nor rest
For saint or sinner, cursed or blest,
Rich and poor shall all be one
Till man and master, both have none;
Though few will have enough to eat
Favourite dogs shall sit at meat,
Woman shall man's rights acquire
And ape his manners and attire;
Women's counsel shall be sought
By knaves and fools at every court
Till minds of all men are bemused,
The world bedevilled and confused;
And women's voices shall be raised
In taverns where good ale was praised;
And none who sit and drink their wallops
Shall know the goodwife from the trollop.

Men shall hear what others say
Twenty thousand miles away;
Men the eye hath never seen
Shall move like ghosts upon a screen,
And music good and music bad
Shall fill the air and drive men mad,
East and West shall quarrel sore
And each shall threaten total war,
Which, if started, shall not spare
A man, a beast, a bird in air,
Nor glowing bride with wedding ring,
No woman, child, no living thing,
If war should come this awful strife
Shall be about a way of life,
One for East, and one for West,
But each shall think his own the best—
One's way his power to increase
And one to chew his gum in peace,
Yet if world must end and heavens fall
There'll be no way of life at all.

If reason fails you've had it,
chum
In nineteen hundred and umpty one.

In the Barley Mow

IN the Barley Mow, St George, out of his battledress and looking smart and fresh in his ready-made utility tweeds, was sitting at the bar with the Only Girl in the World.
The Only Girl, who was dabbling at a face already so thickly powdered that she appeared to be wearing a mask of uncooked pastry, was sulky. Instead of being bright and full of second-hand radio gags like most of the boys she knew, St George was in one of his moods.
"Cheer up, Sunshine," she said, making a face at him.

"I'm all right," said St George. He forced a smile as he gazed with grave admiration at her clown's face, with the red gash of lipstick across the white.

"Know any funny stories about funerals?" asked the Only Girl.

"No," answered St George. "I don't know any funny stories about funerals."

"Penny for your thoughts then."

"Not worth it," said St George. "See if I can guess in 20 questions. Animal, vegetable or mineral?"

"Big or little?"
"Dig."
"Can you eat it?"
"I wouldn't like to."
"How many legs?"
"Six, I think."
"Real or imaginary?"
"Real to me."

"Don't tell me it's that dragon again, for Crisp's sake."

"Yes," said St George. "It's the dragon again."

The Only Girl snatched her handbag violently.

"Animals, dragons, dragons," she said. "I've heard of nothing but dragons ever since you came out of the Army. Aren't pink elephants good enough for you on a couple of light ales?"

"I am wondering if I shall have to slay the dragon again," said St George. "I thought I had slain him for the last time."

"You and your old dragons," said the Only Girl. "Give us a couple of gin and limes," she said to the barman, "before I go screwing."

"I thought I had slain him for the last time," repeated St George. "but I thought that in 1918. And I thought it at Agincourt and Crecy. I even thought it when I slew him the first time and carried you back to your father's castle."

The Only Girl giggled.

"My father's castle's good," she said. "Dad's only been inside one castle, and that's the Elephant and Castle."

"It was a castle on a wooden hill," said St George. "and as I rode across the drawbridge with you in my arms the setting sun glided the grey battlements. It looked like a castle of pure gold."

"The gin and limes'll cost you four and six," said the Only Girl. "Your hair was gold and long," said St George. "It flowed across my shoulder like a golden wave." Permanent? asked the Only Girl.

"Time, gents, please," said the barman.

"Round your little waist was a golden girdle," said St George. "I had rescued my first damsel in distress."

"Come along, gentlemen, please," said the barman.

"Your father wanted to make merry with feasting and drinking," said St George. "Trust dad for that," said the Only Girl.

"And as a reward he offered me your hand in marriage," said St George. "but a true knight does not seek reward. So I rode away."

"Ladies and gentlemen, please," shouted the barman. "Ain't you got no ome?"

Party Conversation

"AFTER the success of his book 'The Bottle of Britain' Margaret's father's writing a new one called 'Twenty Thousand Hangovers, or Fifty Years on the Oil'."

NEW YORK LETTER:

Miss Lamour's Dress Shop

By Frederick Cook

NEW YORK. DOROTHY Lamour, who made the arsing popular, is going into the dress business, designing and selling her own products in her own shop in Hollywood. Each will have her own label, autographed.

Big news for thousands of New Yorkers is the state of the big game fishing just off-shore. The tuna are running again. Every morning at dawn scores of boats put out. Deep-sea anglers bring back—sometimes—tuna weighing 300 to 600 lb., caught within sight of the city's skyscrapers. A day's fishing (everything included) costs 50s. a head.

California, whose orange groves are not yielding as they did, has a new worry: the oranges are shrinking in size. It used to take 220 to fill a box for shipment. Now it takes 277.

Detroit announces a luminous motor car, visible at a great distance after dark. The New York Sun comments: "We understand the consternation at the beachside parking places is terrific."

Dr O. N. Woolman, of Chicago, foot specialist, says women should always buy their nylons half a size bigger than their foot size. Seven out of 10 wear their stockings too small. They should be able to wiggle their toes freely at all times.

Advice to student group by the eminent New York schoolmaster Mr Dwight D. Eisenhower, now

MRS OKSANA KASENKINA'S OWN STORY

INSTALMENT 16

ONLY two days remained until the scheduled sailing of the Pobeda which was to take me back to Russia. I was like a person being swept by a tide out into the open sea. Although I was at the very shore, I could find no anchorage.

The evening of Wednesday, July 28, I telephoned the Russian language newspaper, the *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, and asked for the editor. Perhaps I was influenced in this by the act of Igor Gouzenko, my compatriot in Canada, when he went to the Ottawa newspaper in his critical hour, as I had learned from seeing "The Iron Curtain."

Without identifying myself and disclosing the object of my call, I inquired if the editor, Mr Mark Weinbaum, was in the office. I was told that he had left, but would be at his desk the next day. Although I knew the paper was anti-Communist and stood for democracy and freedom, I asked if there were any Communists around the place.

Thursday morning I cautiously made my way to the office of Mr Weinbaum, who received me instantly. He understood my situation as soon as I nervously recited to him a few salient facts. He was the first man I had met in the United States to inspire me with confidence. He suggested that Vladimir Zenzinov, a freelance Russian journalist, would be in a position to give time to my rescue. I had never heard of Zenzinov, although he had a high reputation as a revolutionist in Czarist days. Mr Weinbaum assured me that I would be in safe hands. After telephoning Mr Zenzinov he sent me to his home on Riverside Drive.

ON A TIGHT-ROPE

I KNEW I was walking a tight-rope by establishing contacts with anti-Communist elements. Mr Zenzinov showed himself as sympathetic to my plight as his friend the editor. The circumstances under which Mr Zenzinov lived, in one room, did not bespeak affluence. I poured out my heart to him, and he told me that he had no sure arrangements could be made to put me in a safe place. He described to me the work of the Tolstoy Foundation to aid refugees from Soviet oppression, and the farm which was operated by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, the favourite daughter of the great Russian writer. It seemed an ideal hide-out and haven. Mr Zenzinov got in touch with Countess Tolstoy at her office in New York, and that afternoon we went down for an interview. Alexandra Tolstoy, too, displayed the tenderest sympathy for me. At last, I felt, I was among people who understood me, who had bonds with America, and who could guide me to a new life.

It was arranged that I should continue living with the Porolnikovs until Saturday morning when I would leave for the pier of the Pobeda. But, instead of going to the boat, I would go to Zenzinov's place and he would then accompany me to the Reed Farm of the Tolstoy Foundation, some 20 miles out of New York.

JITTERY, SUSPICIOUS

ON Friday evening, the night before my scheduled sailing, Porolnikov came home from the Consulate, where he served as secretary, unusually early. I was jittery and suspicious. He looked over the bundles and the suitcases in my room, and asked me how many heavy pieces I had sent off to the express company. I was wondering if my surreptitious visits to the anti-Soviet Russians had been spotted.

I retired late that night. As was my habit, I went into the kitchen to get something out of our common refrigerator for a snack. Usually I had tea, sometimes a glass of milk. I was known as a light sleeper. The slightest noise would awaken me. I had the reputation of never being late at school. That night I slept like a drugged person. Not once did I wake up. And when I rose in the morning, my head was as heavy as lead. I ascribed my condition to my nervous tension. When I emerged from my room, Porolnikov was already up and about, an unusual procedure for him. He stared at me intently and then called my attention to a couple of red marks on my right arm. I looked at them in astonishment, not having been aware of them before.

(Continued on Page 5)

NANCY The Little Skeptic

PEE WEE—I'M GOING TO READ YOU SOME RHYMES BY MOTHER GOOSE



THE LITTLE DOG LAUGHED TO SEE SUCH SPORT AND THE COW JUMPED OVER THE MOON



BUT IT'S ONLY A MAKE-BELIEVE RHYME, PEE WEE



BUT I DON'T BELIEVE SHE WROTE IT



BALD SPOTS! Don't let this happen to you!

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Of War And Its Aftermath



Grieving relatives kneel before the flag-draped caskets containing the bodies of French war heroes of the North African campaign. In ceremonies at the Invalides, in Paris, the first contingent of French war dead was returned to native soil.

Bridge House War Crimes Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

The Prosecution will call John Martin Watson who will give evidence of his own imprisonment in Jessfield Road. Watson is at present the Divisional Superintendent of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association in Shanghai but at the time in question he had been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police immediately prior to his internment. Watson will say that as a result of a false and revengeful statement by a civilian policeman both he and Hutton were arrested on the morning of August 2nd 1943. Hutton also had previously been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police with the rank of Inspector. These two men were removed from Halphong Road Camp, where they had been interned together with other civilians, and they were both taken to 94 Jessfield Road where they were searched and placed in the cells which had been confiscated there.

BRUTALLY BEATEN

Watson will describe the treatment which he received, while he was detained in these cells. He will describe how he was brutally beaten. He will describe how he was subjected to the painful water torture, and he will describe how his torturers gave him electric shocks in order to make him confess to imaginary offences. From the evidence of this witness the Court will see that Watson was imprisoned in the cell opposite to that in which William Hutton was confined and on several occasions he saw Hutton being beaten mercilessly by the accused Yoshida, and he heard Hutton's screams of agony while Yoshida hit Hutton with a rifle and stamped on his broken, yet living, body. Watson witnessed Hutton growing gradually mad as the result of tortures, continuous and inhuman. The Prosecution will bring evidence to show Hutton was eventually stripped naked under Yoshida's supervision, and that Hutton was then tied up with a rope—like one would tie up a pig. Yoshida assisted in this brutality. While Hutton was being tied up in this way Hutton shouted that he was being killed, but the more he shouted the more he was beaten by Yoshida and others.

Watson will tell this Court of his own protests to the guards over Hutton's pitiable condition as Hutton lay groaning and calling in pain, but Watson's only answer from the Japanese was a beating for himself.

MENTALLY DERANGED

Hutton was left in his cell, bound with ropes, for five days; naked and filthy, and mentally deranged. Finally Watson was ordered to go into Hutton's cell and release him from his ropes. At that time Hutton was a pitiable sight, still bound but now almost completely mad after his days of continued agony. The ropes tying his wrists had worked their way deep into the naked flesh. Watson was made to untie these ropes, undoing the knots with his teeth. This occurred on Friday 13th of August, and on this same day Watson and Hutton were driven back to Halphong Road Camp. On Sunday the 15th of August Hutton was removed to the Country Hospital where he died the same day.

A statement by Hans Rechlin will be tendered to corroborate his evidence. Rechlin states that he identified Yoshida as the man who tortured Hutton. Rechlin describes his own beatings and tortures and he states that Yoshida and other Japanese used to enter Hutton's cell and tighten the ropes with which he was bound.

Rechlin states that when Hutton first came into these cells he appeared to be normal and in good physical condition. J.E.P. Blenkinsop, who was a Chief Inspector in the Shanghai Municipal Police, has stated that when Hutton was taken out from the Halphong Road Camp on the 2nd of August he was in perfect health, but that when he was returned he was in an unconscious state and apparently

near to death. Blenkinsop states that from his own personal observation there can be no doubt that Hutton had been subjected to some terrible form of torture which resulted in his death.

CARVED OWN SKIN

Stephen Douglas Sturton, OBE a Doctor of Medicine saw Hutton on his return to Halphong Road and has described certain marks which were cut into Hutton's flesh. These marks were in the form of letters. This evidence will be corroborated by an affidavit of Dr. Calame who, as leader of a group of doctors, carried out a post mortem examination of Hutton's body in the presence of Dr. Croset representing the Swiss Consul General. The Prosecution will show that before he died Hutton, while in a mental and physical state of degeneration due to his tortures, had carved various letters and words onto his own skin. The Prosecution will produce photographs of Hutton's body, taken during the post mortem examination which clearly show the deep wounds on the wrists, where the victim was so tightly bound that the ropes cut deeply into the flesh, and the general condition of the body.

With this, and other evidence, the Prosecution will, I submit, conclusively prove that the persons mentioned in this first charge, were brutally ill-treated and inhumanly tortured by the accused Yoshida, and that at the time of these tortures the accused Kinoshita was the Officer-in-Charge of the Kempitai Units in Shanghai, including the branch in which these war crimes took place against helpless and innocent civilians.

The Prosecution will prove that the death of William Hutton followed as a direct result of tortures which he received at the hands of the Japanese, and that these accused men were concerned in his ill-treatment and death.

SECOND CHARGE

The Second Charge is laid against the accused General Kinoshita Eiichi only and it deals with the ill-treatment and death of a Chinese male named Vong.

The Prosecution will prove that Vong was imprisoned in the Bridge House cells in November 1942, and that he died in those cells as a direct result of the inhuman ill-treatment which he then received. The Prosecution will prove that Vong was deliberately starved to death.

The Prosecution will call the evidence of Mr. H. F. Pringle who will say that Vong was imprisoned for 27 days. During the whole of this period he was starved of all food and water. He was thrashed and beaten almost daily until he died. Pringle will describe Vong's last days of starvation and death.

Pringle will describe how Vong's hands were kept in handcuffs for the whole period of his imprisonment, and he will recall how, on one occasion, Vong had his hands manacled outside the bars of the cell while his hands were beaten with a rope. Vong screamed and cried for mercy, but received no mercy. Vong died after 27 days and Pringle will tell of the condition of the corpse when he helped to remove it from the cell.

The Prosecution will prove that the accused General Kinoshita inspected the cells during Vong's imprisonment and that Kinoshita personally saw Vong's condition. The Prosecution will show that Kinoshita was in complete and absolute command of the Kempitai units at that time, including the Bridge House, and further, that he ignored Vong's cries for food and water.

THIRD CHARGE

I will now deal with the Third Charge which lies against Kinoshita only, and which relates to the ill-treatment of the following civilians, mentioned in the charge, resulting in physical suffering to them all:—

The Reverend W. H. Hudspeth, Henry Forsythe Pringle, Edwin Arthur Thompson, Kenneth William Johnston, James Robert Canning, William Slade Bungey, Arthur Vincent Toovey Dean, C. D. Kumareff,

Communist Aid To Greek Guerillas Condemned

Paris, Oct. 26.—After two days of East-West skirmishing on preliminaries, the United Nations Political Committee began today to debate the Greek problem. The Committee had before it a report by the Special Committee of nine nations on the Balkans, which called on the General Assembly to condemn Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for helping the forces of General Markos, the guerilla leader.

The Committee's report said: "Great quantities of arms, ammunition and other military supplies had been furnished to the Markos' forces with the knowledge of these governments."

But it added that there was "less evidence" of supplies from Yugoslavia "in recent months." After the Committee had rejected a Yugoslav application for General Markos to be heard, the debate proper was opened by Mr. P. Pipinelli (Greece), who demanded that the Assembly should not allow its authority to be flouted by Greece's three northern neighbours.

Mr Pipinelli asked two questions: 1. Are these countries prepared to put an end to their activity which in keeping aflame the fires burning relentlessly in Greece? 2. Are they prepared to show their goodwill by allowing United Nations investigation on the spot, as Greece has done?

MUST DECIDE

He added that, if no satisfactory replies were forthcoming, "the Assembly must take decisions which will impel respect." He said that the Hellenic delegation would not hesitate to propose, at the right moment, the lines on which such decisions could be taken.

Mr John Foster Dulles, who is the U.S. Republican Party's foreign affairs expert, said: "In Greece Communist are attempting to overthrow the government by violence, and in this effort they are receiving aid from other countries that are already Communist-controlled."

"This violent effort to establish in Greece a Communist government is but part of a general effort to extend the power of Soviet Communism throughout the world. The Security Council has been considering another phase of this problem when it dealt with the coercive

measures being taken by the Soviet Union to extend its power over Berlin.

"Wherever one looks, there is apparent, the same pattern of effort—namely, the incitement, from without, of coercion and fear and violence within, to achieve international political objectives."

Mr Dulles said that looking at the Greek case, where the Balkan Committee found unanimously that the northern neighbours of Greece were guilty of intervention, people would be tempted to think that the United Nations had failed.

CONCLUSION UNJUSTIFIED

"Such a conclusion is totally unjustified. In fact, the General Assembly has not failed. It has not achieved immediate obedience to its will. But the General Assembly depends primarily on the power of public opinion and on the exposure at this town meeting of the world.

"The record before us is bad—it is a dismal bad—but it is not fatal, for Greece survives."

Mr Dulles declared that the United States, Britain, France and China were submitting a joint resolution, which would call on the Assembly to continue the Balkan Commission in its work of persuading the countries on Greece's northern border to desist from supplying aid to her insurgents.

After Mr Hector McNeill of Britain had spoken, the Committee adjourned to allow delegates to prepare for Yugoslavia's speech first thing tomorrow.—Reuter.

DECREE NISI GRANTED

Mrs Dora Marjory Begdon, secretary, residing at the Helena May Institute, was granted a decree nisi by the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in the Divorce Court this morning. The suit was against Kieran Begdon, of the Public Relations Division of the Ministry of Postwar Reconstruction in Australia, and was undefended. The ground for divorce was desertion. The decree is to be made absolute in six months with liberty to apply.

Mr Charles E. Loseby, instructed by Mr M. A. da Silva, appeared for petitioner.

GUN BATTLE IN SHUMCHUN

A gun battle in Shumchun yesterday morning, in which Chinese soldiers were killed and two others wounded in a clash with bandits, is reported in the Chinese press.

It appears that about 7 a.m. bandits entered East Gate Street in Shumchun and opened fire on the troops.

The two wounded men were removed to Kowloon Hospital.

Patrick Samuel Gibbons, Alexander Haindrava, Morris Joseph Soule-vitch, Evans Daw, Boris S. Frank and Boris Topas, all persons who were imprisoned in the Bridge House, Shanghai, in addition there are three men who were ill-treated in the Union Jack Club premises on Myburgh Road in Shanghai, these are: Eric Davies, J. A. Cook, B. P. Young.

The Prosecution will call evidence to prove that, in the case of each of these civilians, they were imprisoned in the places mentioned, usually without any charges being preferred against them.

The Prosecution will prove that they were imprisoned in unhealthy and dirty cells, and will bring evidence to show that all these men were subjected to various kinds of ill-treatment and tortures carried out with deliberate intention by the Kempitai personnel working under the accused General Kinoshita. The accused was often present in the same building at the time of these repeated atrocities.

The Prosecution will, I submit, prove conclusively that General Kinoshita was well aware of the appalling conditions under which these prisoners, and numerous other civilians, were confined. Evidence will be called to prove the conditions in the cells and the methods of torture.

TORTURES DESCRIBED

In the case of witnesses who are now at remote distances the Prosecution will tender their evidence in the form of affidavits or other written testimony.

I would mention the following tortures to which the Prosecution witnesses will testify. Prisoners were slapped and kicked. They were beaten with bamboo poles and other objects. Their naked bodies were subjected to terrible tortures, including the water torture which rendered them unconscious through having large quantities of water poured into them. In addition to this these prisoners were often subjected to electric shocks applied to the tenderest parts of their bodies. They were tied down, naked and helpless, while burning cigarettes were placed in their nostrils, and applied to sensitive parts of their bodies causing excruciating pain and often rendering the victims unconscious.

The Prosecution will also prove that prisoners were subjected to these and other tortures in order to make them confess to imaginary offences against the Japanese.

The Prosecution will produce the sworn statements of the accused in which General Kinoshita states that he personally visited the Units under his command. Witnesses will testify that the accused Units saw the revolting conditions under which these prisoners were confined, and in the light of this, and other evidence, the Prosecution will show that General Kinoshita was concerned in the ill-treatment of these persons mentioned in the charge, and that this ill-treatment amounted to a War Crime against the Law of Humanity, and against the Law of Nations, and against the Law of Peoples of War.

The trial is proceeding.

Meeting Of China Underwriters

The 20th annual general meeting of shareholders of China Underwriters, Ltd. was held at noon today.

Present at the meeting were Mr J. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Hon Leo D'Almeida, Dr. J. W. Anderson, Mr Li Tse-fong (Directors), Mr E. R. Child (Managing Director), and the following shareholders: Messrs Leung Nai-yuen, H. Dreyer, J. Dick, F. G. Barros, A. A. Botelho and Kokang Woo.

The Chairman reported a net profit of \$32,833. He stated in part: "Political and economic conditions in some of our more active fields, notably Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and particularly Burma, have caused some anxiety, but the direct effects on us as a result of claim arising from the disturbed conditions prevailing have been very small and it is hoped that our business will not be seriously interfered with."

Financially a closed field owing to currency conditions.

FIRST YEAR PREMIUMS

First year premiums are far above any previous year's figures in the Company's history. Renewal premiums do not yet reach prewar level, owing to business which went off due to the war, but our total premium income of \$999,365 already exceeds that in 1940 (\$716,688).

Fire Revenue Account: The figures are much larger than in 1940 owing partly to our increased direct business—which, however, still remains below prewar figures—but mainly to our resumption of participation in worldwide Treaty reinsurance business. Unfortunately, while our direct business was satisfactory, our Treaty business reflected the experience of most Companies with worldwide connections in showing a somewhat adverse result.

However, in total, the balance of the account is more than sufficient to cover the usual 40 percent reserve for unexpired risks.

Shareholders will be glad to hear that, although we carried very large insurances on the Kowloon Wharf and Wing Lok godowns in Hongkong and recently suffered disastrous fires, our conservative reinsurance policy reduces our net loss to a comparatively small figure which will be easily taken up in the current year's figures.

EFFECTIVE STEPS

Accident Revenue Account: This account, which has been carried forward net premiums at \$70,730, exceeds those in previous years (1940: \$60,207). The reason for this is that our business, but the underwriting has been lightened up and premiums increased. I am glad to say that these steps appear to have been effective and the 1940 results to date are very much better.

It is necessary to transfer \$8,000 from Profit and Loss order to carry forward the usual 40 percent of premiums for unexpired risks.

Marine Account: This account reflects the fourth trade conditions in 1947, net premiums at \$100,445 comparing with \$142,367 in 1946 and \$236,233 in 1940. The latter figure was swollen by high war risk premiums, the 1939 figure being \$120,414.

Claims were light at \$30,290. As all prewar claims have now been finalised and it was found that the re-estimate of these had been overstated by about \$23,000, a release of this amount has been made into surplus.

Balance Sheet: Paid up Capital includes more than \$30,000 of old outstanding shares which were paid during 1946 and 10,701 shares which were still in default in respect of the 1946 call. The former were re-allotted; so that all shares are now fully paid to the extent of 87 per cent.

The adoption of the Report and Accounts was recommended by the Board. Confirmation of Mr E. R. Child's appointment as Director was proposed by Mr Dick and seconded by Mr Leung Nai-yuen.

Mr A. A. Botelho proposed, and Mr E. R. Child seconded, the re-election of Dr. J. W. Anderson and the Hon Leo D'Almeida, K.C., as Directors.

Messrs Leung Nai-yuen and Matthews, and Messrs Percy, Smith & Co., were re-elected Auditors on the proposal of Mr Leung Nai-yuen, seconded by Mr Kokang Woo.

Mrs Kasenkina's Own Story

(Continued from Page 4)

"Oh, it's just nerves, must be a rash," I remarked, dismissing the matter. At the time nothing else could have entered my mind.

It was only many months later, when I was already recovering from my injuries in the Roosevelt Hospital, that my experiences during that night assumed a sinister significance. The note of Molotov to the United States Ambassador was read to me, in which the Soviet Foreign Minister had put special emphasis on the cause of the spots on my arm as they were exhibited to the press while I was held in the Soviet Consulate. I then recalled my condition during the night of July 30.

Molotov accused my imaginary abduction of "Western" administrators, a narcotic substance to Kasenkina clearly with the purpose of weakening her will."

This fantastic invention provided me a clue to the mystery of those marks on my arm. If Porojnikov had slipped some drug into my food, it would have been no problem for him to enter my room and administer a couple of hypodermic injections. After all, in the show trials of the Great Purge, the official Soviet records cite evidence of the NKVD use of such methods.

Came the critical morning of July 31. I bade goodbye to Porojnikov, whose wife was in the country, and left by cab for the pier. Porojnikov said that he would be at the boat later.

On the way I had fears of possible pursuers. I proceeded to Zenzinov's apartment, where he awaited me. My tension must have been near breaking point.

Most of my hand luggage I left in Mr Zenzinov's place before proceeding to the Tolstoy farm. The suggestion was made that I spend the weekend in a New York hotel, but this terrified me. I wanted to get out of New York as quickly as possible.

Nearly all my savings had been sunk in articles which were at that moment being loaded on to the Soviet vessel. Mr Zenzinov and I travelled by motor bus to the farm which was to be my shelter.

When I arrived at the restful Reed Farm, to be welcomed by the gracious Alexandra Tolstoy, I thought that my woes had come to an end.

Fatal Air Crash

Turin, Oct. 26.—Two Italian businessmen, Michele Vitre and Sercio Favosi, were killed in an air crash today. Their tourist plane crashed in the Alpine foothills near Casale Monferrato.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.01, "Count of Monte Cristo" by Alexandre Dumas. 6.30, "The Star of May". 6.30, "Wednesday Serenade". 7, "It's in the Air" Variety Request. 7.15, Programme by Susan Howard (Studio); 8, World and Home News (London Relay); 8.15, "London Calling Europe". The Hour of the European (Studio); 9, B.B.C. (BBC); 9.15, Purcell: Suite for Strings. 9.30, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. 9.30, "Antology". Presented by Clifford Davies (Studio); 10, World and Home News (London Relay); 10.15, "Fleet Street". A Feature Programme by Gordon Cruikshank (London Relay); 10.45, Afrodis and his Orchestra; 11, Radio Newsworld (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report and Close Down.

LEETHEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE: CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, GR. FL. BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M. DAILY. FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHAT GOES—
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM
Presented by EDWARD SMALL

ALSO LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS
TO-MORROW
THE IN-YOUR-ARMS HIT THAT'S OUT-OF-THIS-WORLD.
DANE CLARK-MARTHA VICKERS
"THAT WAY WITH WOMEN"
SYDNEY GREENSTREET ALAN HALE
WITH CRAIG STEVENS
FREDERICK de CORDOVA

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

They'll Ring Chimes in Your Heart
Lilli Palmer
Sam Wanamaker
My Girl Tia
IT'S A SWEETHEART OF A PICTURE!

OPENS TO-MORROW ! "BRIGHTON ROCK"

STAR
17 Hankow Road, Kowloon
— FINAL SHOWING —
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
Music, Dancing, Laughter, And Song!

FOR KITCHEN FLOORS THAT Click like Clockwork—
JOHNSON'S GLO-COAT
It's easy to keep linos, tiles, rubber floors bright and shining when you use Johnson's Glo-Coat. Made by the makers of Johnson's wax, Glo-Coat is so easy to use... simply spread it on, and it shines as it dries.

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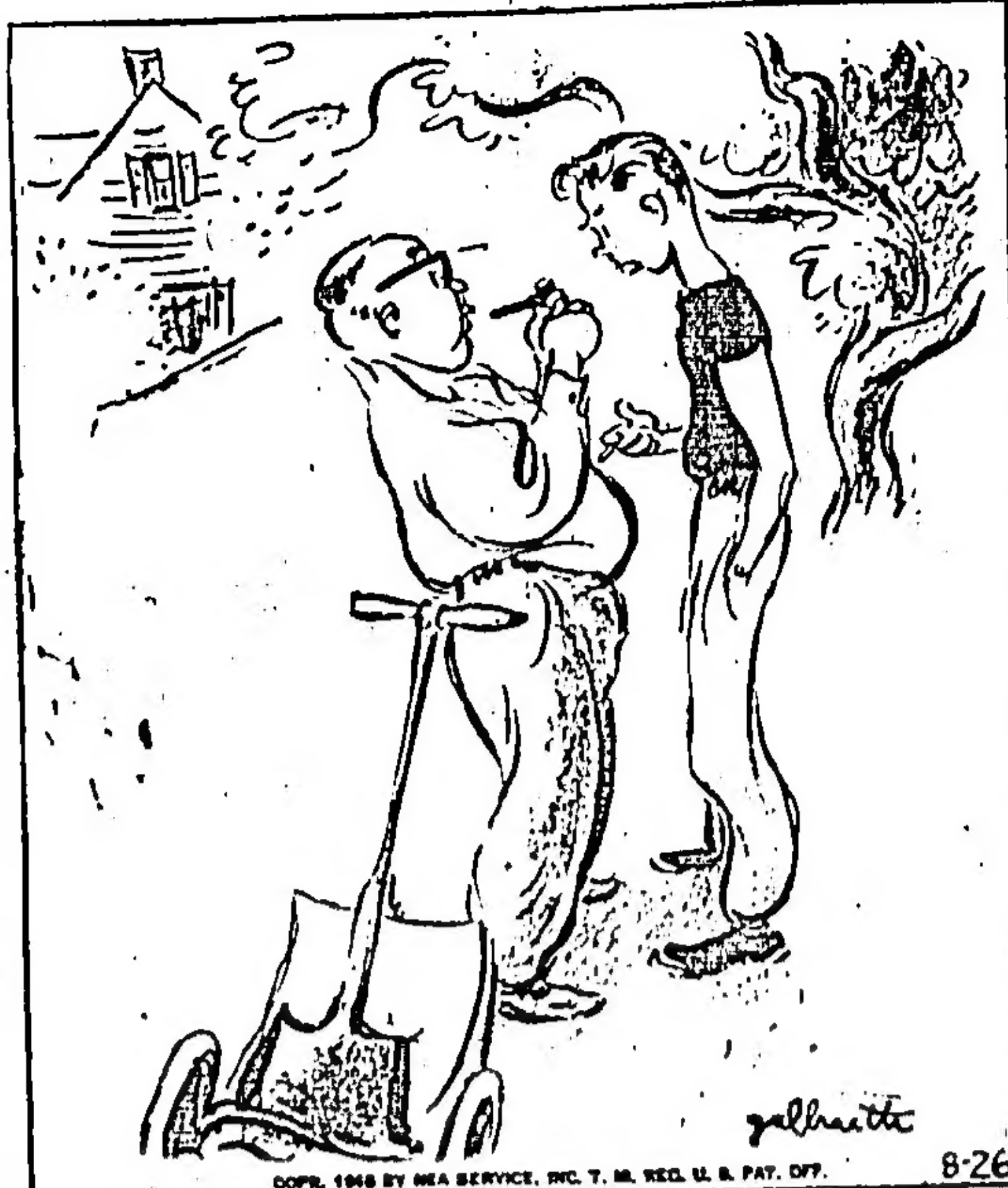
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Your Chance
to regain that beautiful complexion through Beten's Special Course of Facials—Swimming and the summer sun has probably left your skin red and rough. So in order to have skin like satin again in time for the Autumn and the dancing season, start your course of facials now.
BETEN'S BEAUTY SALONS
Exchange Bldgs: 1st Floor.
For appointment phone 33161

OUTWARD MAILS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Amoy, Kanton, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Alexandria (Maitoh), Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria, 4.30 p.m.
Home and London (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.
Japan (ordinary letters and cards only) 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Canton (parcels & 2nd class mail) (Sea) 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28
Closing Times By Air
London (Kowloon CPO) 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m., (GPO) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., noon, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord).
Manila, P.I., 11.30 a.m.
Kumming, Luchow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and Swatow, 5.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 6 p.m.
Gairton and Paris, 6 p.m.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I hate to ask you, dad, but that trailer you bought for your vacation trip—could you lend it to me? I want to get married!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Vienna Coup Play Makes Slam Bid

♠ 7	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 7	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 7	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 7	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

THERE are few players who could make seven-odd with today's hand. That contract was made, however, by Henry P. Jaeger, of Cleveland. O. Jaeger was one of the four original organisers of the American Contract Bridge League. He was the League's first vice president and served as president in 1928. In 1939 he was elected to honorary membership.

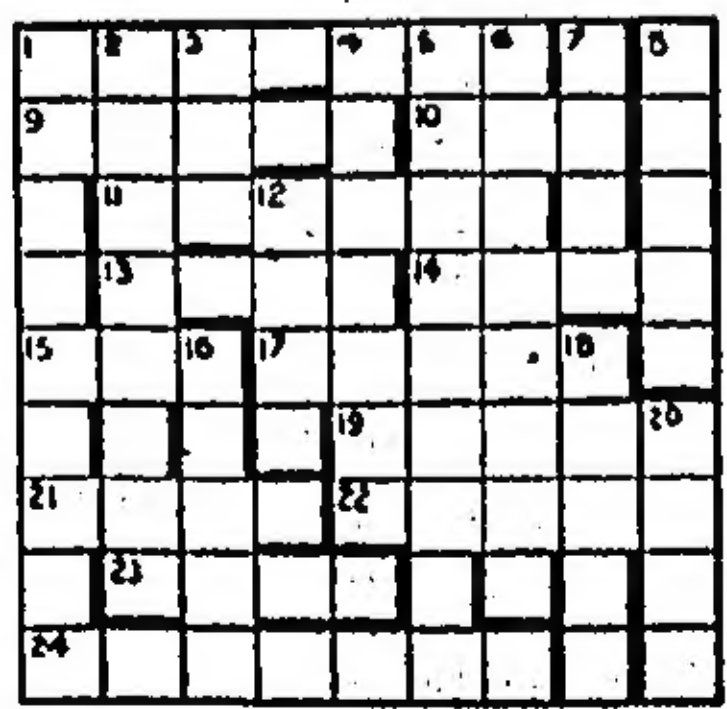
Jaeger's favourite play is the squeeze, and I have never seen him miss one. Today's hand employs the rare Vienna coup. Most South players arrived at a contract of six spades, took the diamond finesse. When it failed they simply made six-odd—but not Jaeger.

He won the opening lead of the heart king in dummy and immediately trumped a heart. He went over to dummy's king of spades and trumped another heart. On the third heart East let go the eight of clubs.

Now Jaeger cashed the ace and king of diamonds from dummy, deliberately setting up the diamond queen. He returned to his hand by playing a spade and ran the balance of the spades, discarding from dummy the jack and ten of diamonds. You see, the nine and eight of diamonds had fallen on the ace and king.

He finally got his own hand down to the seven of diamonds and the two small clubs. In dummy he had the ace, king and ten of clubs. East had to hold the queen of diamonds, otherwise Jaeger's seven would be good. Therefore, he had to blank down to the queen and jack of clubs. Jaeger then led his club over to dummy's king, cashed the ace of clubs, and the ten-spot was good for the 13th trick.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1 and 5. Colloquially miserable.
10. Take up or embrace, shall we say.
11. Whichever way you look it's a laugh.
12. Quite sufficient to make me glad.
13. Surprisingly you get also from it.

DUMB BELLS

ARE YOU CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR EATING?



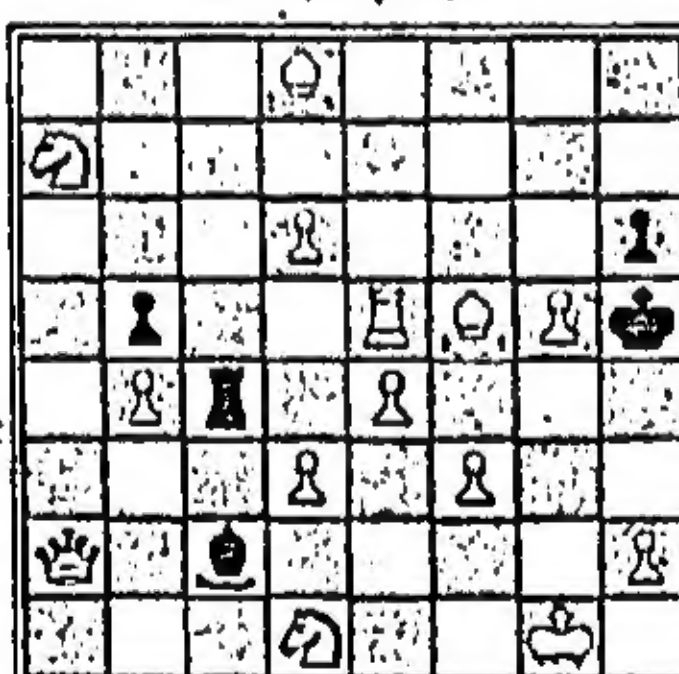
Check Your Knowledge

1. If you were travelling across the Atlantic from east to west, would you set your watch ahead or back?
2. Which part of a ship is usually launched first?
3. When and where did the first American Expeditionary Force land during World War I?
4. Who invented the helicopter?
5. What is the term used for the dissection of an animal while alive for the purpose of physical investigation.

(Answers on Column 5)

CHESS PROBLEM

By S. F. E. FLATAU
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 14 pieces.
White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-R2, any. 2. R or Kt (dis ch) mates.

YOUR BIRTHDAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27

BORN today, your nature is geared to high-speed action. You never wait; you always run. Working in high-pressure jobs comes easy to you and something slow, easy and routine would bore you to death. In selecting your profession, keep this in mind. Otherwise you cannot be happy.

Since you are capable and competent, you are often called upon in an emergency "stand by". You have tremendous personal magnetism and are able to work with people easily. Your powers of organisation are excellent and there is nothing you like better than to get order out of chaos.

The power of the written and spoken word has been given to you and since you are also something of a propagandist at heart, you should do well as a public leader, statesman or diplomat.

By nature, you have a high temper which your friends too often may excuse as temperment. Learn to control this, for something done to you and something done by you in the wrong direction. Always remember the adage that to have competent control over others, one must first learn to have complete control over himself.

Your family ties are exceptionally strong and you are inclined to be very clanish. An early marriage will bring you the greatest happiness. Although not usually demonstrative, your affections are deep and your loyalties unswerving. You are fond of children and will want a family of your own.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Good for you on both the social and business fronts. Some social event at home should prove successful and exhilarating.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Additional recognition for past efforts may be received today. In the afternoon avoid an accident due to haste, especially if planning a journey.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Morning hours are the best. Anticipate an affirmative answer from your employer to any request made yesterday.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Put forth your energies where they will do the most good and get the best results. Continued physical vitality is important. Guard it.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Be practical and you will gain an important advantage. All those in the mechanical trades appear especially favoured at present.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—New undertakings are favoured and close friends may be of great assistance in helping your ideas materialise.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Morning hours are definitely the most propitious for your efforts. If travelling this afternoon, exert care to avoid an accident.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—If given added responsibility on the job, take it with humility. Be practical rather than emotional for the best possible results.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Morning hours are high-speed. Get important things done then so that you may rest and relax when afternoon comes.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—All advertising projects are favoured, especially if you are planning to use a mail-order approach. Art and design ideas are well received, too.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Be alert to an opportunity this morning and make your efforts count for a lot so that you may slow down when afternoon arrives.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Added responsibility may be yours today. A romance might easily culminate in your making or receiving a proposal of marriage.

MIDWEEK BOOK PARADE

NAVAL WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC ANALYSED

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, commenting on the third volume of his tremendous History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II, notes that it will be called a "history of the U.S. Navy in adversity."

The Rising Sun in the Pacific, 1931-April 1942 (Little Brown, US\$6) is the moving record of Japan's thunderous assault on the United States, the Philippines Islands and the colonial holdings of Britain, the Netherlands and France.

The staggering scope of Japan's early victories is disclosed in full perspective. The admiral who smashed U.S. battleships in Pearl Harbour swept on to batter Port Darwin and mid-Ceylon and Trincomalee. The combined British, Dutch, Australian and U.S. fleets in the Java Sea were exterminated, and the British driven to the African edge of the vast Indian Ocean. The Prince of Wales, Repulse, Hermes, the Langley, Houston, Perth, Java, Dorsetshire—the roll call of unken Allied naval warships seems endless.

Against this resounding record the U.S. could show only a futile raid in the Marshall Islands, a token bombing of Tokyo, a brief and far from decisive action at Balikpapan, the heroic but bloodily hopeless defence of Batuan, a single carrier thrust over New Guinea to Lae, and a scattering of lesser actions.

Actual v. Claimed
One of the most illuminating parts of the book is the summing up of actual against claimed results. When the U.S. submarine Sturgeon reported that it was "no longer virgin" there was a smile and a cheer at home. Actually, the Sturgeon's torpedoes had failed to hit or sink anything; it was considered a failure before she bagged a small Japanese ship. The dashing PT boats in the Philippines failed to sink a single Japanese warcraft, although they thought they got at least a cruiser. Optimistic Army fliers' claims to having bombed battleships shook down to wholly mistaken reports.

Morison devotes much time and space to the Pacific Harbour attack. By his careful, chronological summation he brings home exactly what happened, and how. He fixes no direct blame, but he unreservedly exposes the mistakes and failures of many officers. At the same time he gives credit where due, and many a hero's actions shine courageously against the dismal backdrop of defeat.

The Rising Sun in the Pacific is an extraordinary graphic history, of intense interest to all who still wonder "how did it happen?" It carries its strategic and tactical lessons, too, for Morison shows exactly how the Japanese, even while achieving their greatest victories, were opening the way to ultimate defeat.

Damon Runyon's Life
PRACTICALLY everyone has heard about Damon Runyon since his death resulted in the cancer

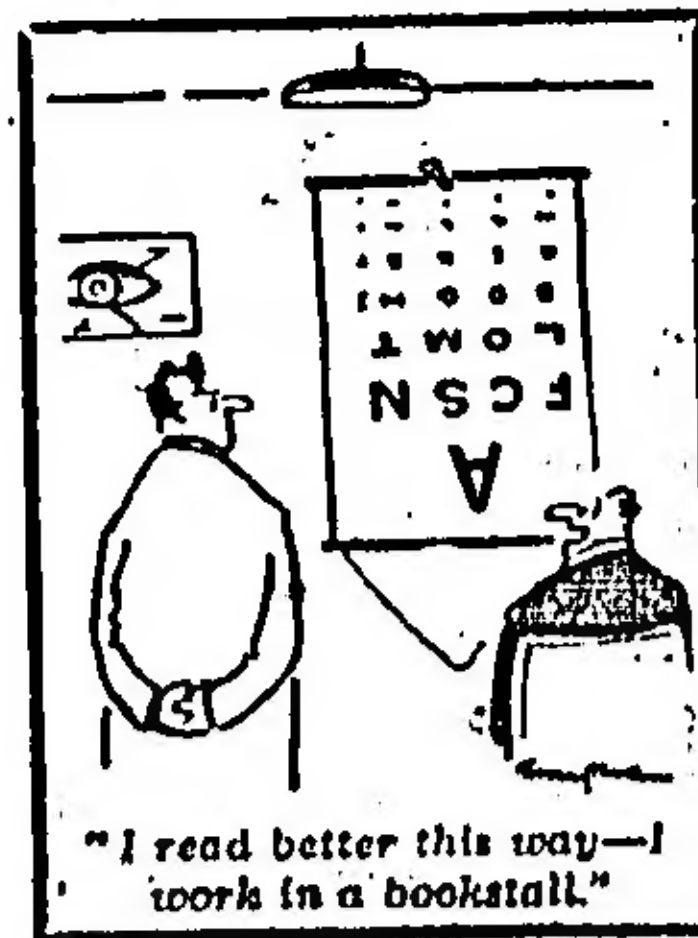
fund drive using his name, but little is known to the general public about the man except that he was one of the country's leading newspapermen and fiction writers. The Damon Runyon Story, by Ed Weiner (Longmans, Green, US\$3) aims to correct the situation.

Suspicion that this might be one of those quick pieces of hack work frequently dashed off to cash in on the death of an important person are quickly laid to rest. Weiner has done an excellent job of research in addition to capturing the unique flavour of the man. The story of Runyon's hard early years is here, as well as the colourful later periods when he was first an acknowledged leader in sports writing, then an all-around news writer and finally a columnist and unique chronicler of the Broadway scene in short stories.

Weiner was an intimate of Runyon's in the latter's final years, but he has kept himself completely out of the story. There is no tinge of mawkishness, always a temptation in a work of this sort.

(Tomorrow—Record Review)

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE rather patronising attitude of a dramatic critic to a provincial theatre reminded me of a letter of Mme. de Sevigne, in which she said she had been to a play in the country, and had shed four or five tears, which she considered enough for a provincial performance.

At Boulton Wynfevers

CAPTAIN FOULENUGH was shown into the library at Boulton Wynfevers by Travers, the butler. There he found the absent-minded Lord Shortcake playing patience. A well-filled decanter and two glasses on a tray waited the Captain's appetite for the job of tutor, but still more for the drink. Lord Shortcake, too, liked after shaking hands, the two of them settled down to the work, and nothing was said. Then Foulencough broke silence. "This is a good drop of stuff," he said. The butler Shortcake nodded. "Not easy to get," he said with a cunning leer. For seventy minutes they drank in peace, until Lady Shortcake came in to inquire whether the matter was settled. She was informed that it was being discussed, and, with a glance of foreboding at the decanter, she left the two men to it.

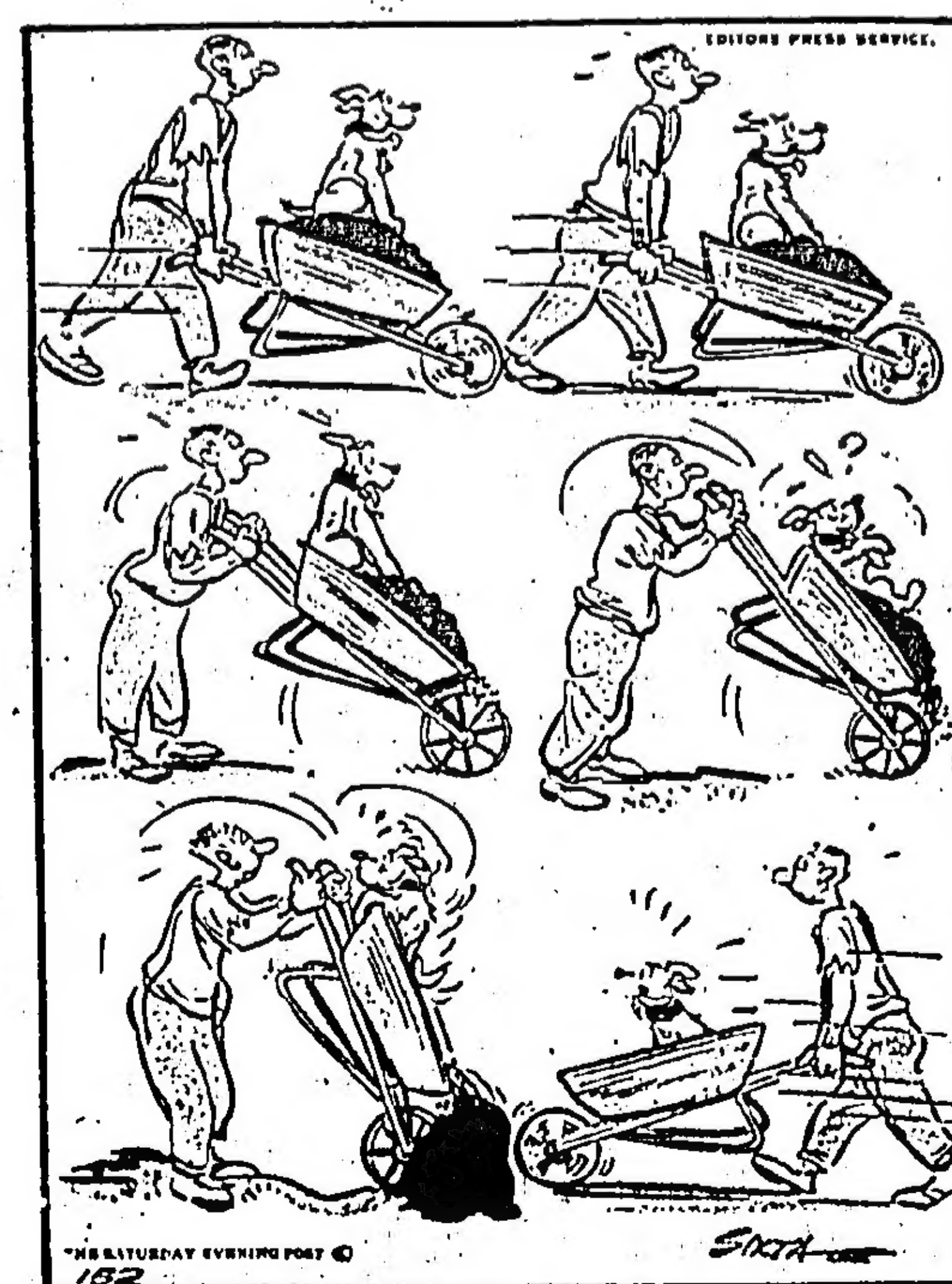
The discussion continues

"WHAT matter was she referring to?" asked Shortcake, who had forgotten why Foulencough was there. Foulencough shrugged his shoulders. "You never know with women," said Shortcake. "Fill up, sir, unless you are in a hurry to go." Foulencough thrust out his glass. At that moment a gawky boy with a hystack of brown hair lumbered into the room, and monsooned the peer with a catapult. "My nephew Mortimer," said Shortcake. "A young—savage, I assure you, Colonel. We're getting a tutor for him." The boy shot out his tongue and retired, kicking the furniture as he went. "Fill up," said Foulencough. "Thanks," said Shortcake. "Where do you get this sherry?" "From a jolly old gentleman I know," said Foulencough.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Back. 2. The stern. 3. January 28, 1942 in North Ireland. 4. Igor Ivanovitch. 5. Vivisection.



FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

American Opposition To MacArthur Policy For Trade In Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—American business quarters predicted today that the business community here will go on record in the near future as being opposed to the system of establishing competing government trade missions. They note that government to government trading is opposed to the American way of doing business, and they think officials in Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters should take this into consideration.

In addition to trying to get some of Gen. MacArthur's regulations changed, members of the newly organised United States Chamber of Commerce will meet in the near future with a group of leading members of the Japanese Diet to discuss legislation designated to encourage foreign investments.

The representatives of some big American firms in Japan say private United States. And they feel that some of the present Allied-inspired laws for deconcentration of Japanese industry are for more radical than any that have been passed in the United States.

American business circles are anxiously awaiting the long expected statement on foreign investment procedures. For some time Allied Headquarters officials have been saying that this policy was about to be formulated and would be announced "in the near future."

Today some American businessmen were told by Allied officials that the investment policy is "still up in the air." It is reported to be on the desk of Gen. MacArthur's Chief of staff.

There is growing indignation among American businessmen here as a result of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of some minor Allied officials. At gatherings of American businessmen they openly state they do not like the attitude of some of the Allied officials towards businessmen. These businessmen complain they are often called "carpet baggers" and "opportunists."

This is a touchy point with businessmen here, and business leaders are trying to find a way to "straighten out" those members of Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters who seem to think all businessmen are low-class undesirable people.—United Press.

EASINESS IN RUBBER MARKET

New York, Oct. 26.—Standard contract rubber today closed 45 to 60 points lower with sales totalling 59 contracts. No. 1 rubber was 40 to 45 points lower, with sales totalling six contracts.

Continued easiness in the primary market caused a setback in the rubber market here. The major part of the easiness is still attributed to recent production and consumption figures.

Talk of stockpiling is still holding trader interest, with some dealers still slightly bullish, despite the recent setbacks. Over the short term, however, the price trend still points downward, reflecting the small consumer demand for rubber products.

Prices closed as follows:—

Standard Contract Rubber	October (in cents per lb.)	20.90 nominal
November	20.87	
December	20.84	
January (1949)	20.81	
February	20.78	
March	20.75	
April	20.72	
May	20.69	
June	20.66	
July	20.63	
August	20.60	
September	20.57	
October	20.54	
November	20.51	
December	20.48	
No. 1 Contract Rubber	21.15 bid	
March (1949)	21.12 nominal	
April	21.09 nominal	
May	21.06 nominal	
June	21.03 nominal	
July	21.00 nominal	
August	20.97 nominal	
September	20.94 nominal	
October	20.91 nominal	
November	20.88 nominal	
December	20.85 nominal	

LONDON FUTURES

London, Oct. 26.—Prices in the rubber market here today closed as follows:—

October (in cents per lb.)	12.1/16
January/February	12.1/16
March/April	12.1/16

—United Press.

N.Y. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 26.	
Argentine Peso (Official)	US\$0.2977
Argentine Peso (Unofficial)	US\$0.2977
Australia	53-1/4
Belgium	53-1/4
Canada	53-1/4
France	493-1/4
Germany	493-1/4
India	493-1/4
Mexico	493-1/4
Netherlands	493-1/4
Portugal	493-1/4
South Africa	493-1/4
Sweden	493-1/4
Switzerland	493-1/4
Venezuela	493-1/4
Shanghai	20.10
Netherlands	20.10
Portugal	20.10
South Africa	20.10
Sweden	20.10
Switzerland	20.10
Venezuela	20.10
Shanghai	20.10
Netherlands	20.10
Portugal	20.10
South Africa	20.10
Sweden	20.10
Switzerland	20.10
Venezuela	20.10

—United Press.

ZURICH RATES

Zurich, Oct. 26.—The following unofficial exchange rates were quoted here today:

U.S. dollar	3.91 Swiss francs
Sterling	10.65 " "
Argentine Peso	0.44 " "
French Franc	0.41 " "

—United Press.

BLACK PEPPER MARKET

New York, Oct. 26.—Black pepper futures today closed 200 points higher to 100 points lower, but no sales were reported.

Prices closed as follows:—

Standard Contract Rubber	October (in cents per lb.)	20.90 nominal
November	20.87	
December	20.84	
January (1949)	20.81	
February	20.78	
March	20.75	
April	20.72	
May	20.69	
June	20.66	
July	20.63	
August	20.60	
September	20.57	
October	20.54	
Spot (White Munk)	20.51	
Spot (Black Munk)	20.48	

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

Sterling (per £1)	14.10
U.S. dollar (per \$1)	3.91
Gold bars (per 100)	305.00
U.S. dollar (per 100)	3.91
Gold bars (per 100)	305.00
U.S. dollar (per 100)	3.91
Gold bars (per 100)	305.00

HONGKONG SHARES

Interest in the popular issues was well maintained during this morning's session of the Stock Exchange. Trading was fairly brisk, and the total value of shares changing hands was \$507,000.

Transactions and noon closing prices follow:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
Union	700	775	
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wahat	135		
N. P. Wahat	75		
Dock	301	304	1500 or 301
Provident	21.00		200 or 21
			2000 or 22

Shal Dock	5.95	6.10
Shal Land	72	
Shal Hotel	1000	6.10
Humphreys	17	
(K. Wahat)	0.12	

UTILITIES

Trans	21.40	
Star Ferry	130	
C. Light (O)	23	23 1/2
C. Light (N)	22	22 1/2

Electric	20.12	20.14
Macao Electric	24 1/2	24 1/2
Telephone	30 1/2	30 1/2
INDUSTRIALS		
Cement	40 1/2	40 1/2
	400	40 1/2
	200	41

STORES, ETC.

Dairy (O)	40	
Dairy (N)	41	
Watson (O)	53	59
Watson (N)	53 1/2	59
COTTONS		
Ewo	17	300 or 17 1/2
		300 or 17 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Entertainment	38	
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Output Of Jap Silk Fabrics

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—Allied Headquarters reported today that Japanese production of silk fabrics rose from 3,562,000 square yards in the second occupation year to 8,056,000 yards during the first 11 months of the third year.

It said the postwar production peak of 12,110,000 yards was reached during May, 1948.

A report issued by Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said because dollar prices for raw silk and silk woven fabrics have been stabilized at a lower level, raw silk stocks in Japan have declined since early 1948. At the same time, Japanese silk exports, including sales of Japanese stocks held in New York, increased substantially.

The total for the first five months of 1948 reached 54,250 bales, over 4,000 bales more than the two-year total of 1946 and 1947.

The report said Japanese textile output reached its postwar peak during April last with an index of 23.3 and reached the same level again in July. The previous peak was 23.2 in May, 1947.—United Press.

RUSSIA ATTEMPTING A GIGANTIC BLUFF

General Arnold Revives Idea Of Sending Convoy Through The Berlin Corridor

Sonoma, California, Oct. 26.—Russia is attempting a gigantic bluff against the United States and the Western Allies, but it is "not ready to fight, does not want to fight and will not fight," if the bluff is called, General H. H. Arnold, former head of the U.S. Army air forces told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

Gen. Arnold said: "The only American in the postwar world to tell the Russians where to get off and make them like it is Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo."

Asked what positive steps the Western Allies might take in the present situation, Gen. Arnold said: "We might take a motor convoy and push it through the corridor to Berlin. Perhaps, we might learn something from (the late Gen.) George Patton's technique. If Patton were running the show he would take it through."

Asked what the Russian would do if an armed Allied convoy did push through to Berlin, Gen. Arnold replied: "Not much if anything. He said: 'We need today the same courage and conviction we showed when we marched into Berlin. It would be a grave and basic error to let the Communists bluff us out in the present deadlock in Germany. They are not ready to fight and do not want to fight. We should curb our national tendency to be in awe of the Rus-

—an awe amounting to almost fear. If our people will take time to analyze what Russia does and does not possess militarily Americans will be greatly heartened. 'I might be 100 per cent wrong, but I did have direct experience with the Russians under combat conditions throughout the war and to that extent I base my personal opinion and conclusions upon fact.' After saying that Gen. MacArthur is the only American who has challenged the Russians, Gen. Arnold

said: "Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Ernest Bevin have given Britain an understandable policy with reference to the Communists and have made strong statements which the Russians cannot misunderstand—statements that should appeal to every American as they have to every Britisher. 'We should have equally clarified our policy concerning Russia. 'Time plays with the Russians. We have superior power now. They may have it later. 'Meantime it would be folly to let them bridge the gap by bluff alone. Hitler pulled that stuff 10 years ago. 'We should now make certain of our objectives, state them so clearly that neither the Russians, our allies or our own people misunderstand and then firmly enforce them. 'The Russians will not fight today—tomorrow they may. If we let them continue to create a modern armed power.'—United Press.

THE TIME ELEMENT

"Our military policy must of necessity be geared to our foreign policy. How can we intelligently estimate the needs of our new air force, our ground forces and our navy if we are not certain as to the foreign policy they will require to implement. 'Time plays with the Russians. We have superior power now. They may have it later. 'Meantime it would be folly to let them bridge the gap by bluff alone. Hitler pulled that stuff 10 years ago. 'We should now make certain of our objectives, state them so clearly that neither the Russians, our allies or our own people misunderstand and then firmly enforce them. 'The Russians will not fight today—tomorrow they may. If we let them continue to create a modern armed power.'—United Press.

SOVIET COMPLAINT

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The Russians today complained, through their official news agency, that the Anglo-American counter-blockade was creating hardships both in the Soviet and Western occupied zones of Germany. The Russians said vital supplies for Russian-occupied territory were being confiscated or turned back by the German police on the zonal borders.

The Soviet blockade of Berlin appeared to have backed again last night when the entire Russian sector was in darkness because of a breakdown in the giant Klingenberg power plant. Allied officials said they believed the trouble was caused by inferior coal imported from Poland. The plant formerly used Ruhr coal.

The Soviet military government organ, Tagliche Rundschau, reported yesterday's Russian veto of the United Nations Security Council plan to end the Berlin crisis under the heading: "Western nations prevent solution of Berlin question."

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GENERAL ARNOLD

ARAB TALKS ON HOLY LAND

Military Decisions Being Made

Damascus, Oct. 26.—Although the Amman and Damascus decisions preceded by so many preparations and contacts between the Arab capitals are still carefully concealed by responsible circles as top military secrets, it appears that the decisions revolve around one outstanding issue: that issue is whether Palestine should be considered to be one single front and whether any aggression on any part thereof should be regarded as aggression on all its other parts necessitating joint military action by all the Arab armies.

As to the temporary results gained by the Zionists in Southern Palestine, the Security Council's ruling prescribed a status quo between the two parties and there are indications that the Arab armies will repel this aggression by force if the Zionists do not yield to the Security Council's decision.

PERMANENT ALERTNESS

It seems also that the Arab governments are at present making the necessary arrangements for putting their armies in a state of permanent alertness for the execution of the above mentioned decision and it is believed that these arrangements head the Arab League Council's agenda for its meeting on October 30 at which Premier Nazam Bey and Foreign Minister Barzi will represent Syria.

These reports have appeased the public excitement caused by the Arab failure to assist Egypt militarily against the recent Zionist attacks in the Negev and popular circles express more hope now that their governments will finally settle the Palestine conflict in a way which no longer abuses Arab pride.—Associated Press.

Queer Turn To Spurious Coup d'Etat

Bangkok, Oct. 26.—The police major-general whose responsibility is rounding up plotters in the spurious Siamese coup d'etat of October 6, was arrested on Tuesday as a suspected plotter himself.

In an equally bizarre sequel to the foiled attempt to seize the Government, another person suspected of implication in the plot announced his candidacy for the National House of Representatives.

The police official, taken into custody was Maj.-Gen. Chamman Vasanomsid, Chairman of the Plot Investigation Board.

Chamman was arrested because of alleged dealings with others rounded up as plot suspects.

CANDIDATE HANDCUFFED

The candidate suspect, Lt.-Gen. Sinard Yothank, former Minister of the Interior, who went to the provincial headquarters today under heavy guard and wearing handcuffs to file his papers for the candidacy.

The Government accepted the filing but said that the candidacy would be voided on election day, December 4, if Sinard is still being held.

Sinard allegedly was the prospective Prime Minister of the group which attempted the coup.

Court charges against the principal plot suspects, who include two other major generals and former Premier Thawi Bunyaket, are being placed on Tuesday.—Associated Press.

WINDSOR LEAVES LONDON

London, Oct. 26.—The Duke of Windsor left London on Monday night on the ferry train for Paris. While in London the Duke visited the King and Queen and Queen Mary.—Associated Press.

STRIKE PARALYSES NY BUS SYSTEM

Drivers Defy Instructions

New York, Oct. 26.—A strike on seven bus lines today, planned only as a five-hour demonstration, got out of the control of union leaders and paralysed a transit system that normally serves 3,500,000 persons a day.

The 8,500 drivers employed by the lines split on obeying the orders of Michael Quill, international president of the CIO Transit Workers Union, to return to their buses before the evening rush hours. Some 2,000 men defied his instructions and, according to Quill, threatened violence against those men who did return.

The companies applied for police protection and finally ordered all its buses back to the garages. Affected were thousands of people in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens and Westchester County.

Mayor William O'Dwyer ordered the rush-hour service on the city-owned subway and bus systems to continue indefinitely to handle homeward-bound throngs.

The seven struck bus companies are privately owned.

Mr. Quill was enraged by the defiance of 2,000 men led by Austin Hogan, president of Local 100 and arch-rival of Quill within the union. Mr. Quill charged that continuation of the strike was Communist-fostered and said the drivers were being used as "pawns" in order to create confusion before the national elections.

The unexpected turn of events came after a confusing day which saw 8,500 drivers abandon their buses at 8:30 a.m., 30 minutes before the strike was scheduled.

Mayor O'Dwyer appeared unexpectedly before thousands of strikers and pleaded with them to return to work. He said: "I ask you to have patience. Boys, you can't squeeze blood out of a turnip. You have called to the attention of the Public Service Commission. Now go back to work and get the children home from school and the people home from their jobs."

Mr. Quill then stepped to the microphone and shouted: "Okay, boys—get the buses rolling."

There were shouts of protest and Mr. Quill said, "Are you going to follow the leadership of your union?"

Gries of "no" were about evenly divided with those of "yes," but Mr. Quill ordered the men back. How-

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It Will Take Time To Clean Up Malaya

Malcolm MacDonald's Warning

London, Oct. 26.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, said here today that it would take some months before the terrorist forces in Malaya could be completely destroyed, because of the jungle conditions. "However long it may be, I am afraid we must expect a continuance of the assassinations, sabotage and arson. We cannot keep a continuous guard over every village, estate and bungalow and every isolated place in the country," he said.

Mr MacDonald, who was speaking at a special press conference added: "There is evidence that it was the decision of a gathering of international Communists that the Communist Party in South-East Asia generally should stir up as much trouble as they could for the constitutional authorities whether these latter were the British Government, Asian Governments or other governments."

Mr MacDonald said the Communist Party in Malaya totalled something like 12,000 in 1946-47. The terrorists now carrying out their "murderous attacks" numbered between 3,000 and 5,000.

NEARLY ALL CHINESE

The terrorists were nearly all Chinese. Of 430 terrorists killed or captured by the security forces since the beginning of June, 400 were Chinese, 15 Malays, 2 Indians, 4 Indonesians and one Siamese. But that did not mean that the Chinese community as a whole supported the Communists. The contrary was true. Nearly all the Chinese looked forward to the day when the Chinese Communist terrorists would be completely overthrown.

The terrorists were not only largely of an alien movement but were refugees who had come from outside of Malaya. Their inspiration did not come from inside Malaya.

"There is plenty of evidence that the decisive factor which may have begun these outbreaks was Communist pressure from outside."

He did not think these terrorists were able to get very much support from outside across the land frontier or along the coasts. "We have patrols on land and at sea and we are constantly checking up. A little may be slipping in but our information shows that our methods are pretty effective."

Other points he made were: The trade unions' emergency powers had "very strong" support of trade union leaders in the country. Many of them were coming to discuss the situation and urge as strong methods as possible to destroy the terrorists' movement which was trying to break up the true trade union movement. He declined to give the names of these trade union leaders "because there is a risk that they would be murdered in the next few days if the terrorists could get them."

SOCIAL SERVICES

"Social Services" We are doing everything we can to raise the standard of living in Malaya. We fully recognise that you cannot destroy Communism by an inactive policy.

"Expenditure. Fighting this emergency is costing the local taxpayers pretty large sums. It may well be that the cost before it all ends will be so great that there will have to be some slowing down of expenditure. In which direction and to what extent I do not know, but we shall show as little as possible. "Fighting Forces. A very large force indeed was fighting the Communists in Malaya. It included a very large group with the Guards Brigade, a police force of over 10,000 men and a purely defensive force of

NAVY TESTING DEFENCES

Portsmouth, Oct. 26.—British Navy torpedo boats sailed out yesterday to test war defences of the Channel Islands, which the Germans occupied and held throughout the war.

The 1st Torpedo Boat Flotilla, based at St Peter Port, Guernsey, will defend the island from surprise attacks launched by craft of the Second Flotilla. The exercises are the last all week.—Associated Press.

MORE WHALE MEAT FOR BRITONS

Oslo, Oct. 26.—The refrigerator ship Ran of Bergen is due to arrive in London shortly with a load of 400 tons of frozen whale meat, the newspaper Afterpost reported yesterday.

The Ran was chartered by an Oslo consortium for whale catching off the coast of Labrador and is now heading for London with its full load of frozen meat which has been sold to England for approximately 5,000 Pounds, the newspaper added.—Associated Press.

No Decision On Change Of King's Title

London, Oct. 26.—No decision was taken at the recent Prime Ministers' Conference which would involve legislation affecting the King's title, Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today.

The Prime Minister, during a debate in the House following the King's speech, was replying to a question from Mr Winston Churchill, the Opposition leader.

There were cordial cheers from both sides when he reminded the House of Commons that "this was the first conference at which the Prime Ministers of the three new member states, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, were present."

The Prime Minister disclosed that the question of trade within the Commonwealth was "very fully discussed." "I do not think there were any serious controversies but there was a feeling that we should do all we can to increase the trade of the Commonwealth," he said. On defence and Commonwealth consultation, Mr Attlee said "Certain

proposals were considered and have been sent back to the Governments in order that these might obtain their approval.

"I shall hope in due course to make known to the House what they were but at the moment they are confidential to the Governments. But there were useful discussions with the keenest desire by everyone that there should be the utmost possible consultation."

Mr Attlee said that the meetings in which the 30 Parliaments of the Commonwealth and Empire were represented were "a fine demonstration of the methods by which a democratic organisation unity of spirit is created by a personal contact and free discussion."—Reuter.